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BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

The LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

The LORD LIEUTENANT OF DENBIGH.

The LORD LIEUTENANT OF FLINTSHIRE.

Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, Bart., M.P.

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at LIANGOLLEN, from the 7th of AUGUST to SEPTEMBER 3rd inclusive. Visits will be paid to Wrexham, Castle Dinas Bran, Denbigh, Ruthin, and Chirk Castles, Valle Crucis, Cemmaes, and Basingwerk Abbey, Dolgelly, Bala, the Vale of Clwyd, Holywell, and other places of interest. For detailed prospectus, including terms for issue of tickets, information with respect to accommodation, and Papers to be read, apply to S. Gwynne, Esq., Liangollen; Captain Best, Plas y Vivod, Liangollen; Honorary Local Secretaries: Tnos. MORRIS, F.S.A., Honorary Treasurer, Hill-side House, Palace-road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.; or G. P. WILSON, F.S.A., Honorary Congress Secretary, Junior Athenaeum Club, Piccadilly, W.

DE GREY BIRCH, F.R.S.L., } Hon. Secretaries.
E. P. LOFTUS BROOK, F.S.A. }

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. F.S.A.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A.

ANNUAL MEETING, at HERFORD, 1877.

TUESDAY, August 7, to TUESDAY, August 14, inclusive.

President of the Annual Meeting.

The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF HERFORD, D.D.

Presidents of Sections.

Antiquities—President, Sir William Gulse, Bart., President of the British and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society; Vice-President, Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., Hon. Canon of Wells.
History—President, A. J. BARNES, Esq., M.P. D.C.L. LL.D.; Vice-President, Rev. John Jebb, D.C. Canon of Hereford.
Architecture—President, J. GAMBIE-PARRY, Esq., Vice-President, J. A. PARKER, Esq., C.B.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 7.—Reception by the Town Council. In the afternoon to visit the Cathedral, an historical description of the fabric of which will be given by Sir Gilbert Scott.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—Railway Excursion to Ludlow and Leominster Churches, &c. The Churches will be described by Sir Gilbert Scott, and Ludlow Castle by G. T. Clark, Esq.

THURSDAY, August 9.—Annual Meeting of the Institute; afterwards visit to the City Antiquities. In the afternoon, Excursion to Natton Walls and Marden Church, via Holmer, Pipe, and Moreton-on-Lugg, and return direct.

FRIDAY, August 10.—Excursion through Haywood Forest, to Kilpeck Church and Castle; thence to Kenderchurch, Ewyas Harold Castle Church, and Abbeley Iron Church, to Whitfield, where the party will be received by the Rev. A. Clive; thence to Madley Church, and home by Clechonger and Belmont Priory. G. T. Clark, Esq., will, on the spot, lecture on the Castles of Kilpeck and Ewyas Harold.

SATURDAY, August 11.—Railway Excursion to Ross, Goodrich Castle, and Flaxstead Priory.

SUNDAY, August 12.—Excursion to Kenchester (Magna Castra), thence along Roman Road, crossing Offa's Dyke, through Garons Park, to Eyford Church, Monington Church, and Moccas, where the party will be received by the Rev. A. Clive; thence to Bredwardine, Bredwardine Bridge, via Staffin, to the building simultaneously with the Annual Congress Exhibition of Pictures. Intending contributors, are, therefore, requested to take notice that the days appointed for the Reception of Pictures are from WEDNESDAY, the 9th, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, inclusive, and that Artists who have not been specially invited to contribute must address their Works, carriage prepaid, to the Curator of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, Mr. BOULST, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, such as agent in London.

TUESDAY, August 14.—Left open for Tewkesbury Abbey, &c. on invitation from the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society, who have arranged an Excursion to Tewkesbury for this day, particulars of which will be duly announced.

Information regarding the arrangements of the Meeting may be obtained of the Librarian, at the Free Library. Tickets for the Meeting will there be issued. The price of Tickets, for Gentlemen, is 1s. (not transferable), for Ladies (transferable), 10s. 6d., entitling the bearer to take part in all the Meetings and Proceedings of the week, to visit the Museum and all other objects of interest which may be thrown open to the Institute. Two Tickets of Admission, to hear the address of the President of the Meeting, will be presented to each purchaser of a Guinea Ticket, and one such Ticket to each purchaser of a Half Guinea Ticket. Particulars of each day's proceedings will be published in advance.

The TEMPORARY MUSEUM of the Institute will be formed in the Museum at the Free Library, under the direction of the Rev. F. P. HAYES, Esq., and J. T. OWEN POUWER, Esq., by whom objects for exhibition will be received. Every precaution will be taken to ensure the safety of objects thus contributed, and they will be collected and returned carriage free.

The Excursions will be under the direction of A. HARRINGTON, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Institute. Full particulars of them will be published hereafter.

The principal Hotels in Hereford are the Green Dragon, Mitre, and City Arms, Broad-street; Howlett's Boarding-house, Commercial-street; Kewey Arms-street, the 12th August, inclusive, and that the City Arms-street. Information respecting lodgings may be obtained of Mr. JOSEPH JONES, Stationer, 10, Broad-street, Hereford.

By Order.

16, New Burlington-street, London.

WALKER ART GALLERY.

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.

Arrangements are now in progress for opening this magnificent Gallery on the 6th of SEPTEMBER, on which occasion the Right Hon. the EARL of DERBY will inaugurate the Building simultaneously with the Annual Corporation Exhibition of Pictures. Intending contributors, are, therefore, requested to take notice that the days appointed for the Reception of Pictures are from WEDNESDAY, the 9th, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, inclusive, and that Artists who have not been specially invited to contribute must address their Works, carriage prepaid, to the Curator of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, Mr. BOULST, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, such as agent in London.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk.

DUNDEE FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

Chairman of Committee.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., Provost.

PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours—Miniatures and Enamels—Sculpture, including Carvings in Wood and Ivory, &c.—Specimens of Ornamental Art, including Pottery Manufactures, Bronzes, Jewellery, Artistic Furniture, Photographs, &c.

The Exhibition will be OPENED on OCTOBER 1st, 1877, and closed on January 5th, 1878.

The Committee invite Contributions from Artists and Art-Manufacturers in any of the Classes above mentioned. Intending contributors, to whom the Special Circular has been sent, are informed that Mr. J. BOWLER, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, W., who has been appointed Agent in London to collect and forward Pictures, will send for Pictures on intimation being made to him. No Picture can be received by Mr. BOWLER after the 31st of August.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN MACLACHLAN, Albert Institute, Dundee, or to Mr. BOWLER.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES, by the British and Foreign Schools.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

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NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten-strasse.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—

THE WINTER SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY, October 1st, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at Three P.M., by Mr. ARTHUR HENSMAN.

The Hospital contains 300 Beds, and there are Special Departments for Cancer, Diseases of the Eye, Women, and Syphilis; also Out-Patient Departments for Diseases of Children, the Throat and Ear, and Skin.

Hospital Staff.

Consulting Physicians—Dr. F. Hawkins, Dr. A. P. Stewart, Dr. Good-fellow.

Physicians—Dr. Henry Thompson, Dr. Greenhow, F.R.S., Dr. Cayley.

Obstetric Physician—Dr. Hall Davis.

Assistant Physicians—Dr. Robert King, Dr. G. H. Evans, Dr. Coupland.

Assistant Obstetric Physician—Dr. Arthur Edis.

Consulting Surgeon—Mr. Shaw.

Surgeons—Mr. Nunn, Mr. Hulke, F.R.S., Mr. Lawson.

Assistant Surgeons—Mr. Morris, Mr. Andrew Clark.

Lithiatic Surgeon—Mr. Critchett.

Consulting Dental Surgeon—Mr. Tomes, F.R.S.

Dental Surgeon—Mr. Turner.

Other Lecturers—Mr. B. Thompson, Mr. Dr. Thorngood, Mr. Hensman, Mr. Foster, and Dr. Kayner.

The Medical College provides the most complete means for the Education of Students who are preparing for the Examinations of the various Licensing Bodies and for Medical Degrees at the Universities.

For further information as to Fees, scholarships, &c., apply to the DEAN, or to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, at the Hospital.

ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

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President—The Right Hon. LORD EUBURY.

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For the purposes of increasing the Lectureships, and of enlarging the Hospital, £5000 is immediately required.

FRED. MAYCOCK, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.—

THE FOURTH WINTER SESSION begins on the 1st of OCTOBER, 1877.—The Course of Instruction comprises all the Lectures required for the Medical Examinations and Clinical Practice at the Royal Free Hospital. Intending Students should apply for the EXAMINATION in ARTS, at Apothecaries' Hall, on the 26th and 28th of SEPTEMBER.

For further information, apply to Mrs. THOMAS, Hon. Sec., at the School, 80, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.

THE BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Principal—The Rev. CHARLES BIGG, D.D., late Senior Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.

Vice-Principal—The Rev. JOSEPH NEWTON, M.A.

THE NEXT TERM commences on TUESDAY, September 18th.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE.

LOCAL THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE REPORTS, containing the Revised Regulations and Subjects for the EXAMINATIONS, commencing MAY 15th, 1878, are now ready, and will be forwarded on application to the Secretary for the Local Examinations, Rev. CHARLES T. FORTY, Fallowfield, Manchester.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

MATHEMATICS AND APPLIED MECHANICS.

The Council invite APPLICATIONS for a LECTURESHIP on MATHEMATICS and APPLIED MECHANICS for the Academic Year, commencing in October next. The Stipend will be £200, together with one-third of the Students' Fees.—Further information may be obtained from the Principal, on application to EDWARD STICK, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

ONE CHEMICAL SCHOLARSHIP of £50, and THREE GENERAL of £25 each, open to Women as well as Men, will be offered in OCTOBER NEXT.—For particulars, apply to EDWARD STICK, Secretary.

SCHOLARSHIPS for WOMEN.—FOUR or more, of £100 to £200 each, will also be offered by the Clifton Association for the Higher Education of Women.—Further particulars may be obtained from Miss C. WILKINSON, 21, Victoria-square, Clifton, or from the SECRETARY as above.

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LITERATURE

Servetus and Calvin: a Study of an important Epoch in the Early History of the Reformation. By R. Willis, M.D. (H. S. King & Co.)

PROBABLY not one in a thousand of even tolerably well-informed people remembers, or has ever known, much more about Servetus than that he wrote a heretical book upon the Trinity, and was burnt alive by Calvin at Geneva. The sixteenth century was not an age of toleration. The word, when applied to religious opinions and differences, had no meaning; and, when they had a chance, Catholics killed Protestants and Protestants killed Catholics. But the case of Servetus stands alone; he cannot truly be said to have been burnt for the sake of religion. His horrible death was the consequence of private hatred: an act of personal revenge. Planned with deliberate treachery, and carried out with cool determination by the pious Reformer at Geneva, it was a deed to which it would be hard to find a parallel.

Dr. Willis calls his book "a study." This is almost too modest an epithet; it is a careful and accurate account of the life of Servetus, written in a way which cannot fail to interest, and containing all the facts which the public will care to know. The history of Servetus for the first twenty years of his life is full of obscurity. Biographical dictionaries may tell us that his father was a lawyer; that he was born at Tudela; and that he was educated at Saragossa. But this is scarcely more than guess-work; and Dr. Willis owns that all his inquiries have given him no "precise information"; that we must trust to "report"; that Servetus "may" have been in this place or that; that we know scarcely anything "precisely."

There are better records of the life of Servetus after his boyhood. At a little less than twenty years of age he took service with Juan Quintana, the confessor of Charles the Fifth, and followed the Emperor, first to his coronation at Bologna, and then to Augsburg, to the Diet of 1530. "We do not know," says Dr. Willis, "how long he continued with Quintana, nor where nor at what moment he left him"; but probably late in the year 1530, whilst Servetus was already meditating on the mystery of the doctrine of the Trinity, "he had incautiously betrayed the state of his mind on some religious question, and been dismissed

from service." He could scarcely at this time have been more than one or two and twenty years of age, wonderfully young to have thought out the matter of his famous book, 'De Trinitatis Erroribus,' the "Seven Books on mistaken conceptions of the Trinity." The eighteen months during which he probably lived with Quintana—

"covered a vast area in the sphere of his mental development. He may have had little leisure for the study of books, but his inner senses were awakened to truths, his reason to conclusions, that influenced him through the rest of his life, and had no insignificant part in bringing him to his untimely end."

Dr. Willis proceeds to tell us how Servetus fled to Paris, after the publication of the 'De Trinitatis Erroribus'; how he there studied medicine and took degrees; how he lived for some years at Lyons, and superintended several important books at that time being printed; how he returned to Paris, and quarrelled with the medical faculty about judicial astronomy; how he then settled at Vienne, under the patronage of the archbishop, and practised medicine for some ten or twelve years, until his first arrest. All this occupies about one half of Dr. Willis's octavo; the remainder is taken up with a detailed account, from records still extant, of the arrest of Servetus at Geneva (to which place he had foolishly fled from Vienne), of his trial, and of his punishment. Our thanks are due to Dr. Willis, not alone for the manner in which he has told his story, but for the extracts and proofs which he has supplied from documents and registers and official letters, which will enable every one to form an impartial judgment about Calvin's guilt or innocence in the matter.

The treatise 'De Trinitatis Erroribus,' which raised an outcry obliging Servetus to take refuge in Paris, and to live both there and at Vienne under the assumed name of Villeneuve, was published somewhere in Switzerland. We do not know how many copies were printed, but it must have been freely sold and somewhat widely read. Nevertheless, so carefully were the copies destroyed, at the instigation of both Protestants and Catholics, that not one could be found in Switzerland when wanted at Servetus's trial. We need hardly add that the volume is rare at the present day. There can be no question that the book is full of assertions and arguments contrary to the orthodox doctrine. Nor are these always advanced with a moderation which can keep them clear from the further charge of blasphemy. But it was not his heretical teaching on the subject of the Trinity which caused the hatred of Calvin against Servetus. Calvin and several others of the Swiss reformers were not sound in their doctrine, according to the old creeds; as Dr. Willis says, "the Trinity was a stumbling-block in the way of the first reformers, so many of them giving but a half-hearted assent to the verbal contradictions it involves." The anger of Calvin was roused by the attacks of Servetus upon other doctrines. He denied the new teaching upon justification by faith and original sin, which lies at the very foundation of the Protestant system; he declared that "the Lutherans do not understand what justification really is." Again, "the Lutheran justification by faith is mere magical fascination

and folly." But even this might have been overlooked if he had not been so outspoken as to Calvin's favourite doctrine of predestination. Writing to Calvin himself (for after his escape to Paris they got acquainted with each other and corresponded) he says:—

"In your fatal, not to say fatuous, necessity of all things, or your servile will, there is a certain show of folly, seeing that you would have a man do that which you know he cannot do. You speak of free acts, yet tell us there is no such thing as free action. It is absurd in you to derive the servile will you abet from this."

In another letter he writes:—

"All that men do you say is done in sin, and merits nothing but eternal death. But therein you blaspheme. The works of the Spirit shine before God and before men, and in themselves are good and proper. Thou reprobate and blasphemous, who calumniatest the works of the Spirit."

Remembering the character of Calvin's mind, we may well ask with Dr. Willis,—

"Can we wonder at Calvin's rage with the man who dared to address him in such language as this? On his trial at Geneva, Servetus tells his judges that the correspondence between him and the Reformer degenerated on both sides into recrimination and abuse. Had we Calvin's letters, we should certainly find them not more guarded in expression, for Calvin was a master of invective, and never choice in the use of the epithets he applied to opponents—rascal, dog, ass, and swine being found of constant occurrence among them—and had there been any stronger than scoundrel and blasphemer, they would assuredly have been hurled at Servetus."

Well would it have been if Calvin, in his wrath, had confined himself to railing.

We have already said that when Servetus fled from Switzerland to Paris, because of the storm raised by the publication of his book upon Trinitarian errors, he adopted another name, nor was it known to any one for many years that he and the author of that work were the same man. Hence Calvin knew and corresponded with him only as Villeneuve or Villanovanus. None of the letters from Calvin has been preserved, but many from Servetus are printed in the collected editions of Calvin's works. At the commencement Servetus seems to have honestly applied for the reformer's advice and opinion upon several mysterious doctrines; the Sonship of Christ, or the Sacraments, or Justification, and the general character of the correspondence, we think, is well stated by Dr. Willis.—

"We turned," he says, "to the letters of Villeneuve with the interest of expectation, thinking that we might there find a key to the singular and persistent hostility with which Calvin shows himself to have been animated. Nor were we disappointed. The style of address indulged in by Villeneuve is as if purposely calculated to wound, if not even to insult, a man in the position of John Calvin, conscious of his own superiority, jealous of his authority, and become so sensitive to everything like disrespectful bearing on the part of those who approached him. Of deference there is not a trace in any of the letters of Villeneuve. Add to this the disparaging epithets with which he pelts the irritable Reformer, and we have warrant enough for our assumption that mainly out of this unfortunate epistolary encounter was the enmity engendered which took such hold of Calvin's mind as led him to see in a mere theological dissident a deadly personal foe."

It is obvious that Calvin might have discontinued corresponding at any moment he thought proper, if he were so displeased; it is certain that his own language was

equally immoderate and abusive; that his anger was caused by doubts thrown upon his infallibility as a teacher, and by an utter disregard for his personal vanity; and, lastly, that very few men have ever lived who, on account of such an offence, would be satisfied, when the opportunity at last came, with no punishment short of death. Lest anything should be wanting to complete the picture, the whole scheme of revenge was carried out under the Genevan cloak of piety.

Not only did Servetus write letters to Calvin, but he sent him a long manuscript fully arguing the particular points on which they disagreed. Repeated applications failed to obtain a return of the manuscript; but, from a copy which he had kept, Servetus (with some difficulty and infinite precautions) got it printed and a thousand copies ready for publication, under the title 'Christianismi Restitutio.' This book was the immediate cause of his arrest and death. So carefully was it destroyed, that only two copies are now supposed to exist—one in the national library at Paris, the other in the royal library at Vienna. The unhappy author, who fully believed that his especial mission was to carry out the Reformation to its proper end, and to purify the Christian world from all errors and corruption by means of this book, must have suffered as much from the knowledge before his last hour came that not a soul would be benefited by even reading it as from the other miseries which he endured. His disappointment must have been terrible; all his labour and disregard of danger utterly without result; he could not foresee that his treatise would be reprinted after two centuries had passed, and, even then, not for the sake of its argument and purpose, but simply as a curiosity of history and literature. There is no dispute that the 'Restitutio' is full of heresies—heresies about the Trinity and justification, and infant baptism, and original sin, and half the accepted doctrines of the Church. But this is not the question with which Dr. Willis's book is concerned, nor need we delay to discuss it.

Trusting that, after so many years of patient obscurity at Vienne, all trace of the condemned Servetus must have been lost, Villeneuve had the courage to send a printed copy the moment it was finished to Calvin. This was done by means of a go-between, Frelon, the Lyons publisher, for whom he had worked as editor and corrector of the press. Frelon, probably, did not break any confidence; Calvin knew instantly, from a comparison with the manuscript in his hands, by whom the book was written, and he lost not an hour. Over and above all the statements which Calvinists would call heresy, he saw at once that there was plenty which the Catholic Church would as easily condemn.—

"What may have been," says Dr. Willis, "his exultation when he found his enemy committing himself so egregiously in abusing the papacy, and supplying evidence that would convict him of blasphemy against God and the Church; and, in sending him to the stake, as he foresaw it must, would rid the world at once of an agent of Satan and a personal enemy."

Calvin, however, was aware that, cruel as men may be, there is a sentiment of honour commonly remaining which would be scandalized at denunciations resting upon information

obtained, as it were, from friendly, or at least familiar, correspondence. So he employed a Protestant refugee, then living at Geneva, who had a cousin at Vienne. In the refugee's name he sent letters to the cousin, in sure certainty that they would be immediately shown to the ecclesiastical authorities, and adopted the stratagem of asking why there was so much persecution of Protestants, whilst heresies like those in a book just on the point of publication, the 'Restitutio,' were allowed to pass unnoticed? He went on to give the particulars, and made known the further fact, which he had by that time learnt, that Villeneuve and Servetus were the same person. Three of these letters are still in existence; and in the second occurs a passage, which we think is scarcely to be equalled in its hypocrisy and careful determination that there should be no loophole left.—

"I shall put into your hands," writes Calvin, under the name of Guillaume Trie, "some two dozen pieces written by him who is in question. Did you rely on the printed book by itself, he might deny it as his; but this he could not do, if his own handwriting were brought against him. In this way the parties you speak of [the archbishop and the authorities] will be without excuse if they hesitate further, or put off taking the steps required. All the pieces I send you now were produced before the printed work; but I have to own to you that I had great difficulty in getting these documents from Mons. Calvin. Not that he would not have such execrable blasphemies put down; but that, as he does not wield the sword of justice himself, he thinks it his duty rather to repress heresy by sound teaching than to pursue it by force."

Servetus was very shortly after taken prisoner in his own house, in April, 1553; the blow fell suddenly, and without his having any previous fear or suspicion; it came when he was in the full anticipation of the great benefit which would follow from the approaching publication of his book. Dr. Willis gives a sufficient account of his arrest, examination, and imprisonment at Vienne. We need state no more than that the Roman Catholic authorities, more merciful than Calvin supposed they could be, suffered him to make his escape from prison and across the frontier.

There is some mystery as to the life of Servetus for the next few weeks; where and how he lived; but, of all places in the world, he was mad enough to go to Geneva. Dr. Willis seems to think that he was aware of Calvin's denouncement of him to the Archbishop of Vienne; but we doubt this. On the contrary, we suspect that, by some means or other, he was induced to believe that Calvin did not lie, when he wrote how "he thinks it his duty to repress heresy by sound teaching," and not by force. Be this as it may, Servetus reached, late in July, the famous sanctuary—as it was supposed—of every Protestant, the city of Geneva. For the details of all that then followed—his secret hiding for a short time in an obscure inn; his being made a tool of by one of the two parties at that time governing the town; his arrest; his trial, under the four "phases," as our author speaks of them; his condemnation and death—we must refer our readers to the excellent account given by Dr. Willis. All we need remark is that nothing can be more certain than that, if Calvin would but have spared him, Servetus might have been saved. He had a strong party in his favour among the rulers; and many Protestants who had fled from home because their own lives

were in danger were not unwilling to extend to him the same liberty and safety which they enjoyed themselves. But it was all in vain; Calvin was too powerful, and he was too merciless. As Dr. Willis well puts it,—

"More than one member of the court, who might have been disposed to favour the prisoner, could it have been done without open defiance of the Reformer, quailed under his glance, and shrank from the responsibility of opposing him, when the direction that the prosecution had taken came to be understood. It was even said to be more dangerous to offend John Calvin at Geneva, than the King of France upon his throne. There could be no doubt that the man was a schismatic, a heretic; and heretic in Geneva meant an opponent of the head of its Church and the form of Christianity it represented."

So Calvin worked on; without the slightest attempt—when a word from him would have sufficed—to lessen even the wretchedness which Servetus endured in the filth and abominations of his prison: heaping up accusation upon accusation, answering and putting aside every defence or explanation offered by his enemy, until after a three months' fight, he brought Servetus to the stake. It is impossible not to ask whether, when Calvin at last lay on his death-bed and looked back upon this terrible deed, he himself were not in grievous doubt as to his own election into the number of the "elect." If he did not doubt, who can have any ground for fear?

Like most men of mental power—and no one can dispute his possession of it—Servetus was somewhat vain and somewhat arrogant. He was so fully convinced of the truth of his own religious opinions that he could scarcely suppose an opponent might be right. On the other hand, he was honest and sincere; nor was he implacable, for almost the last act of his last hour was to ask, although to ask in vain, forgiveness from Calvin, so that he might die in charity with all men. But Dr. Willis would not forgive us if we forgot to add that Servetus was not only learned in theology, but was eminent as a physician and anatomist. We quote one passage upon this point:—

"Had we no other evidence of the genius with which Michael Servetus was endowed, we should still feel entitled to speak of him as the most far-sighted physiologist of his age, for he alone of all his contemporaries not only divined, but positively proclaimed, the passage of the blood, by way of the lungs, from the right to the left side of the heart, and thence—but stopping short of the whole truth, first proclaimed by Harvey—from the left ventricle of the heart to the body at large."

Curiously enough, the book in which Servetus made this truth first known—rather, we should say, intended to make known—was in the 'Christianismi Restitutio,' the book for which he died—as an illustration to his theological argument. For more than a century afterwards his words were absolutely buried: neither "later speculations nor discovery were ever influenced" by what he had written. But if that work had not been so rigorously destroyed we might have found it less difficult to answer the question put by Dr. Willis,— "Who shall say what amount of influence the 'Restoration of Christianity' might have had upon science, if it had been suffered to see the light?" or, we would further ask, if Servetus had proclaimed the truth—so far as he had ascertained it—in some other and less obnoxious way?

RECENT VERSE.

Songs, Ballads, and Stories. By William Allingham. (Bell & Sons.)

A Dream of the Gironde, and other Poems. By Evelyn Pyne. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Harry. By the Author of 'Mrs. Jerminham's Journal.' (Macmillan & Co.)

Songs of Sea and Land. By Frederick Enoch. (Moxon & Co.)

Hebe: a Tale. By Mark H. G. Goldie. (H. S. King & Co.)

Ballads, Bagatelles, and Kindergarten. By J. S. M. (Privately printed.)

THE first book on our list is of a higher order and more enduring value than the others of which we have to speak. Seven-and-twenty years have passed since Mr. Allingham's first collection of poems was given to the world, and the world received it with unwonted cordiality. There was a pleasant fancy. There was a musical cadence. There was a certain tender grace about it all. Lines lingered in the memory, and even took possession of the heart. What might we not hope for when an increased vigour had given consistency and strength to the imagination of the poet? These hopes have been disappointed through Mr. Allingham's lack of ambition. His early poems, with a few published some five years later, still remain among his very best. Occasionally a little song or ballad has since appeared which is up to the old level, but there has been no advance. What we all took to be noble promise has turned out to be the full performance, and Mr. Allingham's readers are, perhaps, half tempted to be unjust, in proportion to their disappointment. But, whether the poems be late or early ones, the fact remains that Mr. Allingham has written some of the most graceful little lyrics of our time. He knows how to manage a refrain, so that the music haunts one, and the thought is almost always worthy of the music, for it is always pure and often full of pathos. What can be better in its way than the lines called 'Would I Knew,' where the child at play in a garden, the youth as he watches the knights passing the city-gate, the man seeing his friends die before him, all wish—

Would I knew, O would I knew
What it is they say and do!

Take again the first three verses (the last two are not so good) of 'The Æolian Harp,' beginning—

What saith the river to the rushes gray,
Rushes sadly bending
River slowly wending?
Who can tell the whispered things they say?
Youth and prime and life and time
For ever, ever fled away.

'Across the Sea,' 'The Fairies,' 'The Mowers,' with its delightful,

A scythe-sweep and a scythe-sweep,
We mow the grass together,

are all extremely good in their different kinds, and are well worth remembering. There is power, too, in 'King Henry's Hunt,' which is, probably, the very best of Mr. Allingham's later poems.

We must add that the present collection is, unfortunately, full of *errata*, and contains several pieces like 'Venus of the Needle,' which did not deserve printing in the first instance, and certainly need not have been reprinted now.

'A Dream of the Gironde, and other Poems,' by Evelyn Pyne, is at least noticeable

for its binding of white and gold, with little black sprays of fern and olive-branch upon it. Nothing can look more agreeable; but here we are afraid our praise must end.

'A Dream of the Gironde' is a tiresome and incongruous play about Madame Roland. There are nearly forty characters, and whenever there is an opportunity for one of them to make a long speech it is taken advantage of. Occasionally a lyric is introduced, and Barbaroux sings one song, and Madame Roland another. Her last pathetic words, "O Liberté, comme on t'a jouée," are parodied into,—

Farewell my goddess! I shall greet this morn
True liberty unveiled:—her image here
Standing with calm unruffled brow, &c.,

for some eight lines more.

Nor can it be said that the other poems are one whit more successful. Here is the beginning of 'The Star God':—

The moonlight lay calm on the folded mountains,
And touched their whiteness with silver shine;
The breezes swept o'er the echoing fountains,
Earth's whispered beauty looked half divine.

At a hasty reading this may sound all right, but what nonsense it really is! What are "folded mountains"?—a folded flock or a folded piece of paper is intelligible, and, of course, we know what the folds of a mountain are,—but "folded mountains" we do not understand. "Echoing fountains" are still more curious. That the drip of a fountain may be echoed, if a convenient wall, or even a "folded mountain," is near, is just conceivable, if not very probable,—but how can a fountain itself echo anything? But "Earth's whispered beauty," which looks half divine, is more perplexing still. What can a "whispered beauty" be like? A beauty about whom other people whisper is unfortunately not unknown, but we should hardly call her a "whispered beauty," and if we did, we cannot see why we should insinuate a doubt as to the respectability of the earth. On the whole, we rather recommend our readers to be satisfied with the outside of this book, and that is really very pretty.

'Harry,' by the author of 'Mrs. Jerminham's Journal,' is a clever little story in verse, not quite so good as 'Mrs. Jerminham's Journal,' but good nevertheless. The story is of a girl who marries "Harry," but Harry, unfortunately, takes to bad ways, and at last, believing that he has murdered a man by throwing him over a cliff, goes off to Australia. The faithful wife catches the ship, and goes with him; but Harry continues very sad, though quite repentant, till one day the murdered man turns up, and all goes well. The moral of the story would appear to be that actions are to be judged of by their results, and not their motives; but probably no moral at all was intended, and the story may be all the better for it. There are spirited passages in it, especially the wife's chase after the ship, suggested (as it would seem) by the well-known scene in 'Mary Barton.'

We speak of 'Harry' as a story in verse, for it can hardly be called a poem, though there is occasionally a touch of poetry about it. Much of it, however, is this sort of thing:—

A little hotel in Bellhaven stands,
Where dinners are served remarkably well,
And sometimes Harry slips out of my hands,
And dines with Jack at this little hotel.

Mr. Enoch's 'Songs of Sea and Land' seem to have been all written for the musicsellers,—at any rate, they have all been set to music. It is clear that there must be a demand for such things, for there are over two hundred of them; but no one of them, so far as we know, is widely popular. They are made to suit all tastes, grave and gay, lively and severe. The sea, swallows, roses, fairies, smiles, dreams, stars, birds, and many phases of love, are all utilized. The verses flow, and there is just sufficient ripple of sense about them to keep them from inanity. But lasting value they have none, and they are infinitely inferior not only to the worst of Moore's, but almost to the worst of Haynes Bayly's. They are of singularly even quality, and any one is about as good as any other. We dip into the volume at haphazard, and take the first specimen that comes to us. Perfect chance opens at 'In the Pyramid's Shadow,' and here is the first verse:—

In the pyramid's shadow he sang
To the chime of the sad camel bell,
How his voice full of happiness rang,
The winds of the desert could tell!
Though weary, poor driver, was he,
He sang through the fierce burning air,
"My footstep is hastening to thee,
My heart that is fester is there."

Why is this sort of thing set to music, when many of the loveliest songs and lyrics in the language are passed by? Is it that Richard Barnfield was wrong, and that "music and sweet poetry," do not always "agree"?

As for Mr. Goldie's 'Hebe: a Tale,' we can only confess ourselves quite unequal to it. It is a long, laboured poem, in stanzas of the 'Don Juan' metre. We began at the beginning, we opened at the middle, we tried the end, and got fairly lost in a wood of words. It is clear that it has cost pains and trouble, but we have found it simply unreadable. Here is a fair sample, and our readers can judge for themselves. If they like the sort of thing, they may read some seven hundred stanzas of the same quality:—

"I see," said Hebe, "that's a grievous tale,
More grievous than I ever thought to hear.
To raise the thoughts what method can avail?
The wish is still according to the sphere;
Extend the sphere. You cannot make the snail
Increase his pace; you cannot make the deer
Crawl snail-like. Place a tiger in a cage,
Becomes he then incapable of rage!"

The last little volume on our list, 'Ballads, Bagatelles, and Kindergarten,' by J. S. M., bears the initials of a well-known name. But it is privately printed, and does not come fairly within the critic's reach; nor, were it otherwise, could he succeed in grasping the fugitive trifles, light as air, of which the book is mainly formed. Such playful *vers de société* have, as befits the utterances of a merciful magistrate, been already twice blessed. They have given pleasure to the writer and to the receiver, and, if they have less value for the outside public, there is the sufficient answer that the outside public have never been asked to see them. But among the slighter verses are one or two little poems of far higher mark. There is real pathos in the description of the miserable old man of "Virgil Place," who can yet be happy in a grandchild's love. But best of all is 'An Arab Lay,' translated from Goethe, which contains some striking and vigorous stanzas. We must find room for this description of an old chieftain:—

Flavours twain that all men knew
 Freely dealt he from his breast;
 Gall to foes, but they were few,
 Virgin honey to the rest.
 Head to plan, and heart to try,
 Hand to do, and steadfast will.
 'Twas a chief. Alas! for aye
 Head and heart and hand are still.
 Terrible he rode alone,
 With his Yemen sword for aid,
 Ornament it carried none
 But the notches on the blade.

These last two fine lines are the best description of the chief as well as of his sword, and might be felicitously applied to any old war-worn soldier of any time or country.

Geschichte Aegyptens. By Dr. Heinrich Brugsch-Bey. (Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs.)

AMONGST those devoted to Egyptology, no one can be considered more competent than Brugsch-Bey to write the history of monumental Egypt. The first of Egyptian philologists in Germany, his services secured by the enlightened views of the Khedive, and permanently resident in Cairo, where he is in constant communication with his colleague, Mariette-Bey, he possesses facilities accorded to no other European student. In 1859, he published his '*Histoire d'Égypte*'; but the lapse of time, the discovery of many new texts and inscriptions, rendered that work long ago obsolete, and Brugsch-Bey, neither unmindful of his own reputation nor the interests of science, commenced a second edition of the French version in 1875, and published a part of the history from the first to the seventeenth dynasty. He has, however, thrown all his strength into the German text. Brugsch-Bey feels, as he states in one part of his work, that he does not write as an historian, and the reasons are obvious, it is impossible to construct a dramatic history out of the remains of ancient Egypt, no chronicle of any extent having been handed down by the Egyptians themselves. History, the conspiracy against truth, as it has been called, has to be compiled out of a mass of miscellaneous materials, the inscriptions on the walls of temples, the sepulchral formulas on tombstones, the incidental notices of papyri, and one or two historical compositions on papyrus, which have survived rats and worms. The Greek accounts have also to be taken into consideration, as, although sensational and incorrect, they contain the germs of old historical traditions which are sometimes almost legendary. Hence the early history of Egypt consists of scraps of facts derived from later Egyptian sources and a few colossal monuments, such as the Pyramids, which have rarely anything to tell beyond what may be conjectured of their relative dates and later tradition. The one fact recently added to this branch of the subject is the supposed age of the Pyramid of Meidoum being of the third dynasty. There are a few scattered notices of contemporary early history at the Wady Magarah and at Memphis, but they scarcely enter into the modern idea of history. It is needless to say that Brugsch-Bey, as an Egyptologist, has no fantastic theory about the object of the great Pyramid, its inspired origin, or its being the exact unit of measure preserved by a broken old sarcophagus in a sepulchral chamber. As so complete a history cannot be written on the meagre details of tombstones, the history

of Brugsch-Bey is rendered more important by the copious translations of documents inserted into the text, and although, owing to the peculiarity of Egyptian writing, these contain a great deal of useless repetition, they yet have the merit of showing the state of thought of the Egyptian mind. They have often been translated before, and the history of the first six dynasties has been treated in detail by the late Viscomte de Rougé. The most important of these documents is that of the officer Una, who was employed by his master in raising Nubian or Negro troops for the conquest of the Bedouins, for Egypt never was without conscripts or mercenaries, and preferred, like a literary nation, the employment of mercenaries for the rougher purposes of war. According to Brugsch-Bey, the Sphinx was made at the time of Khafra or Chephren, and is consequently a mutilated portrait of that monarch. It is much to be regretted that here, as in other parts of the work, there has not been a more copious use of reference, for, although experienced Egyptologists can generally refer to the published texts to check the statements, it is difficult even for them to remember where every fact is to be found. Thus, amongst the interesting notices of early history, a man named Beba informs posterity that he had sixty children, who drank the milk of three cows, fifty-two goats, and nine she-asses daily. What enhances the interest felt in this ancient head of a family, is the fact of years of famine happening about his time, and as he is supposed to have flourished with his numerous offspring about the period of the Shepherd Kings, and at the time of Joseph, a reference to the published text would have aided the general inquirer, to whom such difficulties as the exact moment when Abraham entered Egypt, the precise date of the arrival of Joseph and his brethren, and the real name of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, are salient points of interest, greater than the unorthodox chronology of the kingdom, or the human interest of the history of nations, the oldest of the human family, and the moulders of religious thought. Brugsch-Bey adds another conjecture as to the name of Potiphar; but as the true Potiphar has not been found, it is not of any great consequence. The so-called D'Orbiney papyrus, or the tale of the Two Brothers, shows that such tales were rife in Egypt, where women, elevated to the social rank of men, did not enjoy the highest reputation for the virtues of their sex. This tale is introduced into the text in its entirety. It was, no doubt, the fashionable novel of the period, and is as good as an ordinary mediæval tale. Brugsch-Bey accepts the tablet of Tanis with the date of 400 years from the Shepherd Kings to Rameses II., and skillfully connects it with the Exodus; and he has his own theory of the line of march of the Hebrews out of the land of bondage; but this does not appear till the end of the nineteenth dynasty. In the description of the expedition to the Holy Land of the Queen of the eighteenth dynasty, whose name has been translated Hatasu, Hasheps, and, last of all, Hashop, Brugsch-Bey thinks that Taneter, or the Holy Land of the Egyptians, was Cape Gardafui, or Aromata Akron, and that the inhabitants of the country ruled over by Prince Parihu, his wife and children, dwelt on pile dwellings, and had cocoa-nut palms. As to the cocoa-nut, it is more than

doubtful if it is an Egyptian indigenous tree at all. The idea was first started by Goodwin, and, like an error once produced, is very difficult to extirpate. It would have been desirable to know where the text is to be found that proves that Hashop during her lifetime banished Thothmes III. to Buto: a reference here would have been precious. The date of the regnal year, which commenced under the Pharaohs from the day of accession, and later, under the Greek and Roman rulers, on the day of the Egyptian new year, is rightly appreciated by Brugsch-Bey. There are some new geographical facts well elucidated in the work, as the author is particularly strong in Egyptian geography. For instance, the three great fortresses Anagas are stated to be Ienysus, Inumaa, Tamnia, and Harenkola Rhinocoloura. These are no doubt happy conjectures, and it is not possible to exact in all these cases a rigid demonstration. The similarity of name goes some way, in many instances of conjecture in the wrong direction. The text here swarms with a profusion of translations, and Brugsch-Bey has let no document escape his vigilant eye. On the brickmakers represented in the Theban tomb he has cast a new light. They were no doubt held to their tale of bricks; the stick was sometimes administered to stimulate their activity; but, on the whole, they were not so ill treated. All alive to the great facts of the eighteenth dynasty, Brugsch-Bey in 1851 listened and detected the vocal Memnon saluting his mother Aurora at sunrise. As Memnon was Amenophis III., and the two colossal portraits of the monarch, the fact, although not altogether new, is important, and the idea of Wilkinson, that the sound was produced by the trickery of the priests untenable, as there are no priests of Ammon nowtospil into holes and clink stones: although an Arab in hopes of a bakshish indeed might do so. Upon the heretical close of the eighteenth dynasty some new light is thrown. Amenophis IV., who subsequently assumed the *alias* of Khuenaten, is stated to be the son of Ti, or the otherwise called Queen Taia, and Amenophis III.; and is referred, on account of his strange and enigmatical features, to a Galla or Negritic origin. But it is a mystery that neither his supposed father nor mother exhibits on the monuments any type other than Egyptian. The king had seven daughters, no male heir, so that he married some of them, and associated his sons-in-law into the empire, a hackneyed, and not always successful, political device. After the death of Khuenaten, who is supposed to have reigned about fourteen years, one daughter changed her name, and married, according to Brugsch-Bey, Tutankhamen; and he was succeeded by Ai, a priest and courtier of Khuenaten. Ai indeed plays a prominent part on the monuments of the period, but it has not been entirely made out. He became an orthodox follower of Ammon after the fall of Khuenaten, who erected at Thebes a stone pyramid to Aten or the Disk. There is a new contribution to the unravelling of the tangled skein of the monarchical succession which closed the eighteenth dynasty in the statement that Notemmut was the wife of Haremhebi, or Horus, and sister-in-law of Khuenaten. It is doubtful whether Notemmut was not the mother of Haremhebi and the real legitimate successor who associated her son Haremhebi, or

Horus, in the government; and there is reason to believe from the inscriptions and pictures in the tombs of an officer named Haremhebi, at Memphis, and in the British Museum, that Horus abdicated, was allowed to retain some titles, and died at an early age. The difficulty of connecting the nineteenth with the eighteenth dynasty has long been felt, and it is referred to the connexion of this monarch with Haremhebi, or Horus, but the evidence is obscure. Brugsch-Bey admits the division of the throne between Seti I. and Rameses II., whose annals and documentary pieces are given at length. The great hero of Egypt had sixty sons and fifty-nine daughters, and, of course, the family was not happy. Some died before their father, and others contested the throne with fraternal hatred. But the reign of Menephah, son and successor of Rameses II., and supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus, is one of great interest in the annals of Egypt. The main point of the author in this part is to attack the theory of De Rougé, that the invasion of Egypt from the west was made by the Sardinians, Achæans, and Libyans; and to refer the names of the hosts that invaded Egypt to the Caucasus, making the Asbita, the Kaikasha Caucasus, the Aqaiusha, the Achæoi of the same mountain range, the Shardana, not Sardinians as a generic name of Italiot Greeks, but the Chartanoi. The Tarsha are not Tyrrhenians, but placed at the Taurus; the Zakar are the Zygritæ; the Leku not the Lycians, but Ligyes; the Uasash the Ossetes. But although changes may be rung on the names, it is difficult to imagine how the Caucasians entered Lybia and attacked Egypt from the west; and the hypothesis of De Rougé is the more obvious and simple, more in accordance with historical facts and geographical explanations. Pianchi, whose invasion of Egypt is one of the salient points of its history, Brugsch-Bey places in the twenty-fifth dynasty. The later history he curtails with great judgment, and only gives the monumental facts. These are fresh and novel, and the old story can be read in any history—such as Mr. Sharpe's—compiled from Greek authorities. M. Revillout has lately discovered a demotic chronicle of some importance for the twenty-ninth dynasty; but it came too late for the work, as did the publication of the great Harris papyrus, which would have inflated the history if translated *in extenso*. The work of Brugsch-Bey will long remain a standard work, but the text-book of Egyptian monumental history has yet to be written which will indicate to the student the places where the sources of each statement are to be found. The mass of texts has already been translated by the Egyptologists, French, German, and English; and they are occasionally cited, more in sorrow than in anger, for the defects which the last translator has set right. No doubt the last word in science is important; but criticism of individuals finds a more fitting place in prefaces, notes, and appendices than in the body of an historical narrative. The general public accepts without hesitation the authority of so distinguished a *savant*, and it is only a narrow circle of Egyptologists that criticizes translations or statements. It is sufficient for most people to know that certain points of geography are obscure, that Brugsch-Bey thinks that the Exodus took place through the lake Sirbonis, that the

Greeks never entered Egypt at the time of Rameses II., and that the Caucasus attacked Egypt from the west. The great fact gained for science is that Egypt is now known from contemporary records; that Hecateus, Herodotus, and Diodorus were unskilful compilers of legendary narrative, and only described accurately what they saw, not what they heard. A few pages of Brugsch-Bey will strip many borrowed plumes from the so-called classical authorities.

Cursor Mundi (The Cursor of the World): a Northumbrian Poem of the Fourteenth Century. Edited, for the Early English Text Society, by Dr. R. Morris. Part IV. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS fourth part of the 'Cursor Mundi' almost concludes the text, with the exception of four Appendices, and to the philologist is as interesting as any that has preceded it. To the antiquary the part will not yield so great a harvest, for the nature of the contents is such that there is little opportunity for illustration of the story by allusions to manners and customs of the poet's own time. The story commences with the imprisonment of St. Peter and his fellow-apostles, and their miraculous release, and then follows the narrative of the Acts, so far as relates to the stoning of Stephen, the conversion of St. Paul, the account of Simon Magus, and the vision of St. Peter and its results. But after this the work deals only with what is apocryphal. It contains first an account of the Assumption of the Virgin, very closely resembling one published by the Early English Text Society among their earliest issues (No. XIV.), and a comparison with which is, in some places, very interesting. We are then told of the doings of each of the Apostles and Evangelists, after that follows the discovery of the Holy Cross by the mother of Constantine the Great, which story is aptly followed by an account of the virtues of this sacred wood. The next portion deals with the seventh age of the world, and treats of doomsday and of the signs which shall precede it, the joys of heaven and what shall happen to this world after the last day. Then comes an exhortation of the author to his fellow-men, in the middle of which the present part comes to a close. The Appendices, which are yet to come, relate mainly to Our Lady and St. John.

In the part of the work before us perhaps that which will most interest the general reader is a version of the story of the pound of flesh, of which Shakspeare has availed himself in 'The Merchant of Venice.' The story is found in several places; but here it is mixed up with the history of the discovery of the cross. When Jesus was taken down from the cross, the Jews hid the tree deep in the ground, and the other two crosses, on which the thieves had been crucified, along with it, that no man might know which was which, if he came on them by chance. The Emperor Constantine, in consequence of a vision of the cross which he had seen, sent word to his mother that she should search for it. The messengers come to her, and are called upon to give judgment in a matter connected with her goldsmith. This was a Christian man, of great skill in his craft, but poor withal, and he had borrowed (the headline on p. 1227, by a slip, makes the

goldsmith the *lender*) a sum of money from a Jew, and could not repay it. The terms of the loan were, that for whatever weight of money should not be forthcoming, the craftsman should give an equal weight of his flesh. There is described the appearance of both men in court, the Jew with "sharp grundin knife in hande," and the goldsmith prepared for the cutting. The friends of the man would gladly pay the amount, but the Jew will have nothing but his bond. The judges, who are called Benciras and Ansiers, tell the Jew that they are bidden by Queen Helena to adjudge him what is his fair claim. But they first ask if the Christian be given up to him how he will treat him: "The worst that ever I can or may," is his reply, and he proceeds to describe the tortures which he will inflict. The judges reply, like Portia to Shylock, after a reproach against his cruelty, that he may take flesh, but no drop of blood. Then the Jew discovers that the worse part is his, and invokes a curse on such judges, for which he is condemned in a severe penalty. The Queen shall have all his goods as forfeit, and he shall lose his tongue, which has spoken evil of the judges. Rather than undergo such loss and punishment he offers to show them where the cross of Christ was buried, and in this way the Queen makes the discovery.

There are many other portions of the story that will be read with interest, as the account of what happened when the Virgin Mary was dead; how the Jews were determined not to let her body be buried, as had been directed, in the valley of Jehoshaphat, and how the funeral procession started on its way, the apostles carrying the body, with singing and wax tapers in great plenty. On the approach of the Jews to stop the funeral, they were made blind and lame, and when one of them touched the bier his hand stuck fast, and his arm withered, a state of things only remedied by his conversion to Christianity. The Virgin at length is buried, but Christ is said to have fetched her body away to heaven. At all events the story tells that in her tomb men find nothing but flowers, which are ever springing with sweet savour. But St. Jerome will not vouch for the truth of this. It is interesting to find the writer, although he makes a mistake in his statement, stepping aside in the account of the miracle of the raising of Dorcas to life to inform his readers that the town where this occurred is called Acres (Acre) now. Also to have the sibyl introduced, as was so common in the Middle Ages, as an authority in matters of Holy Writ. She is brought forward on p. 1276, as one whose saying settled the question of the date of the coming of Antichrist. It is to be "Als Sibil sais in hir spelling." But the notions of what was Holy Writ were rather vague when the *Cursor Mundi* was written, for on p. 1260 we find St. Gregory as one of the sacred writers.

Als it in hali writ is funden
pat Seint Gregor self has wrought.

But, as we have said, it is for the student of English language that works like the present have most value. There is hardly a passage from which he may not glean something. Thus, on the very first page, we find an excellent example of the use of *with* in the sense of *against*, which has died out of our language, except in one or two compound words like

withstand, withhold. But here it is in its separate form:—

þis folk was batten [called] Saduceus
þai held ai [aye] wia the Phariseus.

On p. 1264 we have a suggestive word. Speaking of Chorazin and Bethsaida, the writer says, "Vr lauend *snaiþs* þir tua tuns," i.e., "Our Lord *snubs* these two towns." But the interchange of the labial consonants shows the connexion between *snipping*, cutting short, and the giving of a curt answer; and *snip*, *snub* (a word of Bunyan's), *snub* and *snip* are all the same word. The word *tite* for "soon" is confined at the present day mostly to the dialect of Yorkshire, where a man would be understood quite well if he declared he "would as *tite* go as stay." In the days of the writer of the 'Cursor' the word, which still makes a comparative *titter* in the northern dialect, was a good current word, and even had a superlative. On p. 1266, telling who shall most incline to follow Antichrist, he says, of kaisers, and kings, and other lordings,—

Turn þai sal til him *titeat*.

We can trace too, not unfrequently, the kinship between our own tongue and Icelandic in the words which this writer uses. He is very fond, for example (see p. 1266), of the adverb *brathli*, meaning *quickly*, soon. We have no word connected with this in our present vocabulary, but it is from the Icelandic *bráðr*, quick, hasty, and had, no doubt, found its way into the Northumbrian speech of our author from the frequent intercourse between the people of North England and the Danes and Icelanders in the old times. Another such word is *dring* (p. 1262), which is there used of Satan. He is called "þat sorful dring, we rede of in bok o sceuing" (i.e., that creature who works so much sorrow, of whom we read in the book of Showing, that is, Revelation). One of the later versions interprets the words "þat cursed brede [brood], in the Apocalypse that we of read." Now *dring* is the Icelandic *drengr*, used first for a vigorous strong young man, and after that for any soldier or mighty person.

Another word worth notice is on p. 1116. Speaking of the persecution of the first disciples at Jerusalem, the writer says, "þai þat war scauld so for nede," by which he means, "they that were scattered thus from necessity." The word is common enough in certain applications in the North of England, as to *scale* a swelling, is to cause it to disperse, and no doubt it is the Norse *skilja*, to separate, from which our word *skill* comes, for the *skilful* man is one able to separate and discriminate in that with which he has to do. But a word like *scale*, with the meaning which it has in the text illustrates a difficult passage in Shakespeare. In the 'Coriolanus' (1. 1. 95), we have "Since it [a tale] serves my purpose, I will venture to *scale* it a little more," where the sense of dispersing and spreading abroad is exactly what the passage requires.

It would be easy to multiply instances of the same kind, and the labour of compiling a glossary for a book like this will be enormous, but will yield rich fruit, both to the compiler and to those who afterwards enter into his labours; and we hope that Dr. Morris will not be content with a mere glossarial index, but, either in the notes or in the glossary, will point out the value of the multitude of new

words which are here to be found, and illustrate their connexion with the history of Early English.

This fourth part of the 'Cursor' is exactly in the same form as all the previous ones. The four parallel texts are printed side by side wherever all the four exist, and at the beginning an autotype is given of a page of the Cotton MS., from which the first of the four texts is taken. The work has been carefully printed, and we have noticed very few slips. But in line 23219, "tald so kene" should certainly be *cald* [i.e. cold] so kene; and in line 23263, "na nend" ought to be *nan end*, i.e. none end, no end. These things every reader will, however, readily put right for himself, and will feel that he owes more than he can easily tell to the zeal which has put into his hands in such a valuable form a work which throws so much new light on questions of English philology.

Spanish Salt: a Collection of all the Proverbs which are to be found in the 'Don Quixote.' With a literal English Translation, Notes, and Introduction. By Ulic Ralph Burke, M.A. (Pickering.)

THIS is a big title for a pretty little book, and, unhappily, it is much bigger in promise than performance. All the proverbs in the 'Don Quixote' are not to be found in this collection; all the proverbs are not literally translated; some ought not to be translated literally without the popular meaning being also supplied; and when Mr. Burke does attempt the literal translation it seldom adequately conveys the sense of the original. One or two specimens of Mr. Burke's workmanship will suffice. *Aun hay sol en las bardas*, he renders "There is still sun on the wall." *Bardas* is not a wall, but the straw or brushwood which is laid on the top of a fence. The prime and popular meaning of the proverb is to be found in all good dictionaries, and may be given thus: "There are still hopes of attaining it." Still, the original, literally translated, would be, "There is yet sun on the fence." But Mr. Burke hardly knows enough of Spanish to enable him to make a literal rendering of a Spanish proverb. Again, *Mas vale salto de mata que ruego de hombres buenos* is not literally translated by Mr. Burke as "An escape from death is worth more than the prayers of good men." Literally rendered it would be, "Better is a leap from a shrub than the intercessions of powerful men." *Salta de mata* is, in popular phraseology, simply, "flight from fear of punishment." Again, *Poner sal en la mollera* cannot be said to be literally translated by "To put salt on his crown," while *Seca como un esparto* is not translated at all; the first, *Poner sal*, &c., is to "put salt in the pate" of a clown, and the second is "As dry as a rush." In the proverb next following, *Alma de esparto y corazon de encina* we have *esparto* rendered "fibre," "Soul of fibre, and heart of oak." Mr. Burke knows that paper is made from the fibre of *esparto*, but evidently is not aware that all Spanish mats are made of *esparto*. Indeed, he lacks the requisite attributes of a translator of proverbs, and especially the proverbs of the 'Don Quixote.' *A osado favorece la fortuna* is not literally translated, nor yet *Todo saldrá en la colada*. *Osado* is "daring"; *Colada* is not "washing," but "bucking." Nor are all the proverbs which

are to be found in the 'Don Quixote' to be found in Mr. Burke's collection, notably the one which refers to Villadiego. *Fuse los pies en el polvoroso y cogio las de Villadiego*, a proverb which, it is only fair to say, has taxed higher powers than those of Mr. Burke. A more unpardonable omission is *La comedia, espejo de la vida humana*, "Comedy, the mirror of human life," to be found, if we recollect rightly, in the thirty-first chapter of the first part. Mr. Burke makes up for these omissions by giving us two proverbs which are not to be found in the 'Don Quixote,' nor yet in the days when that learned Knight made a fool of himself by believing what was never intended to be taken as true. The saying, "God has many roads by which He brings His own to heaven," surely was never a Spanish proverb, much less one to be found in the mouth of Sancho, or coming from the lips of the renowned hidalgo: and *Por la calle de Despues se acabe á la casa de Nunca*, may possibly be a saying of Fernan Caballero, but not of Cervantes. There is little pretension to learning or research in the notes; as for example, "If the blind lead the blind both are in danger of falling into the ditch." This is not a Spanish proverb; it may probably be found, as Mr. Burke instructs us, in St. Luke vi. 39, it was certainly in common use ages before the Spanish language existed. Aided by Balzac and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Burke has given us an introduction to his little work, and if it leads any one to read the 'Don Quixote' who has never read it, and those who have a slight acquaintance with it to further study and consideration of that immortal father of the modern novel, we shall rejoice. A very excellent comment on the proverbs which Mr. Burke has collected will be found in the context from which they are taken.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- Masston.* By A. J. Duffield and W. H. Pollock. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)
The Dowerless Damsel. By A. Dorset. (Remington.)
The Honourable Miss Ferrard. By the Author of 'Hogan, M.P.' 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)
Marley Castle. Edited by Sir Garnet Wolseley. 2 vols. (Remington.)

NOVEL-WRITING can hardly be one of those toils which are lightened by being shared. It must be difficult to find a coadjutor sufficiently of the same mind to agree with you upon fine points of sentiment; and one who would laugh at your prettiest conceit, though he would be a wholesome critic, must damp your productive faculty sadly. Or if it did become possible that two men should so well agree on delicate matters that each should admire the love passages which the other has written, there must be a terrible danger of both being carried away into pure gush. Probably this is the reason of the tinge of flippancy thrown over the whole of 'Masston.' What you can yourself laugh at you do not mind another person laughing at too. Then, again, it must be necessary to lay down some well-defined lines upon which the story is to be built. It is not merely that the plot must be fixed upon. As far as the narrative goes, nothing can be urged against working that up from a careful sketch.

But the development of character must also, as it were, be settled in committee. It will follow that the book must, to some extent, have a purpose. This is the chief thing against the interest of 'Masston.' It is, in a certain measure, a novel with a purpose. To some readers this will, no doubt, be a merit. There is a class of people who, when they have read a book, are not happy unless they can answer to themselves the question,—What is it meant to teach? They will have no difficulty in giving more than one satisfactory answer in the present case. There is another awkwardness in joint-authorship which 'Masston' does not fail to bring to light. A certain unity of style is essential in every work of art. However slight may be the peculiarities of each of two writers, yet when their work comes to be placed side by side, the difference must become unpleasantly noticeable; and Messrs. Duffield and Pollock are writers of sufficient ability to have each a distinct style of his own. The result is that the contrast in the style of succeeding chapters in 'Masston' is sometimes as clearly marked as a series of strata or the bread and meat in a pile of sandwiches. Altogether it appears that though Mr. Duffield and Mr. Pollock might each have written a good novel, the effect of their co-operation is not successful.

But 'Masston' has one obvious merit. It improves as it goes along. The opening is rather heavy, and not a little enigmatical in expression. We read, for instance, the following sentence with a feeling not very different from despair:—

"Benjamin Jeavons found in his contemplation of Sarah Armstrong all the delight and animation, the love, and pure happiness which had been conferred upon him by the acquired luxury of active, disciplined thought, suggested and illustrated by remote but glorious events, but chiefly by persons whom he knew less by experience than by name, and the report of the quality of their renowned and immortal acts."

Even on reflection, it is difficult to determine whether we are not being laughed at when such a sentence is put before us with a show, at least, of seriousness.

The story is exceedingly unpleasant. The chief character, called, at times with annoying iteration, Robert Welsler Warner, is presented as a hypocrite with no redeeming point. The authors have taken too much pains in explaining his base motives and thoughts; but silence has sometimes been their friend, and allowed the reader to imagine in Warner some of that complexity of character without which he would be unnatural. The villain who is always a villain and nothing more is little better than a lay-figure. Here is an instance of an unfortunate bit of explanation:—

"Tormented as Warner was by many fears, it must not be supposed that he was destitute of those private sources of pleasure which give even to money-borrowing men specific reasons for continuing to exist. Warner could not only be generous, he used his generosity as a means to an end, that end being the pleasure of Mr. R. W. Warner."

The explanation, such as it is, merely comes to this, that Warner's private sources of pleasure consisted in his own pleasure. The authors have, of course, a right to say that they know more of Mr. Warner's character than we do; but in general mere selfishness would not account for the generosity or the

pleasure of such a man. But we confess we do not understand the antithesis in the last sentence we have quoted.

Warner's hypocrisy is, of course, most marked in his show of religion. He is a decided Evangelical. It is the part of a religious hypocrite in a novel to be an Evangelical, and Mr. Gadso, Warner's pet parson, and Mr. Sweetapple, his curate, give Mr. Duffield and Mr. Pollock plenty of fun, and ample opportunities for a grotesque sort of satire. We do not, however, see the joke of giving funny proper names to the people in the book. But, with regard to Warner's religion, in the happy absence of any direct statement of the particulars of his faith, we are able to suppose that, at the worst, he was in that matter a hypocrite who deceived himself.

But though the story of 'Masston' is unpleasant, the plot is undoubtedly ingenious, and would not have lost by being worked out at a little greater length than it has been. There is, perhaps, an excessive tendency to theatrical situations both in what the persons say and in what happens. Events which flash upon us without a moment's warning form excellent *coups de théâtre*, but are apt to appear ridiculous in a written, and not acted, story. The fact is that 'Masston' contains plenty of excellent matter which would furnish forth a play, a collection of essays, or a lecture on political economy, and, indeed, a good novel too; but it is not a good novel as it stands. It is only a clever book.

The reading of 'The Dowerless Damsel' has been a terrible infliction. The author might have made her book tolerable if she had had it translated into English, and if she had employed some one to punctuate it. It is a pity that there was no one to tell her how necessary these things were, for there is really something attractive about the volume. It is not a novel; and the slight story which runs through its pages only serves as a peg on which Miss Dorset hangs her sketches of travel. It is evident, from the first few chapters, that the author had intended to write an autobiography; but, before she had written far, the temptation to let every one know that she had crossed the Bay of Biscay, had been to Alexandria, to Cairo, and up the Nile, had studied at Rome and sojourned at Venice, gradually overcame her, and the story became a thin thread winding in and out amongst some of the most extraordinary descriptions of scenery and manners which we have ever read. Lest we should be thought to have been harsh in our first sentence, we open the book at hazard, and take what we find as a fair sample of the whole.—

"One of whom, Sir Francis Noaille, K.C.B., was Adjutant-General to Lord Dalhousie's division, being killed, was buried in the Waterloo Chapel, with an inscription to his memory. Thus have they been, a warlike race. With some heroes among them, down to the gallant Captain, who mortally wounded, leaned on a gun-carriage and gave his orders so coolly at Agra; and, though it may seem but a riddle, it is none the less true, that to this day, no civilised Englishman, at least, sits down to his evening meal, without paying homage to our once feudal glory."

Was the pepper-box style of punctuation ever better illustrated? As for English, there is scarcely a paragraph of that language in the volume, except in the quotations. There are other forms of speech in abundance,

French, Italian, German, Arabic; and there are quotations wholesale, from Shakspeare, Carlyle, Sir Humphry Davy, Bacon, the Brownings, Tennyson, Cowper, Thomson, Habington, Milton, Coleridge, Heber, St. Augustine, Gray, Byron, Spenser, Dr. Mozley, Wordsworth, Dr. Arnold, Pope, and several more. It is almost inconceivable that any one who has read so many good writers, if only for the purpose of picking out quotations, should remain ignorant of the ordinary uses of the comma.

The author of 'Hogan, M.P.' gives us another glimpse of Irish life from a different point of view. The scene is not now laid in town, and we have nothing to do with the claptrap and self-seeking of Irish politicians. It is rustic Ireland that is now described, and the central figure is a wild Irish girl, the daughter of a ruined peer. Helena Ferrard grows up uneducated and uncared-for, following the sordid vicissitudes of her father's shiftless life, and without companions but her rough poaching brothers, and friends whom they attract to themselves through a similarity of tastes and occupation. The evening on which we are introduced to her in the squalid Galway house, as she looks out on the Claddagh fishwives, waiting, like herself, for the return of the boats, is sufficient, so vividly is the scene described, to apprise us thoroughly, if not of her whole nature, at least of the light through which her actions are to be viewed, and of the degree of allowance to be made for her estimate of others. Accordingly, we think none the less of her for preferring the love of the honest young farmer, with whom she seeks a wider and more tolerant world in Canada, to the equal devotion of the educated Englishman, whose kindness has been so constantly directed to her; her first allegiance is untarnished, and the wrong she does to Satterthwaite never dawns upon her. It is of a piece with her rejection of her aunts' kind overtures, and yet in neither case is there mere ingratitude. In both she really gains a piece of moral insight which is strange to her. But interesting as is the heroine, and by no means despicable the hero, a straightforward Englishman, well disposed to the country he has settled in, and anxious to comprehend the feelings of his adopted countrymen, the book's chief merit lies apart from the mere story. It contains an excellent description, without exaggeration, of numerous varieties of rustic character, and expresses, in pointed dialogue, though necessarily in a sketchy way, the thoughts of many intelligent Irish people on the present and future of the country. The estimate of the effects produced by the Disestablishment on the education question and sundry social matters will be a new light to many orthodox politicians.

We are not sure whether the distinguished name attached to 'Marley Castle' is that of the actual author, but from internal evidence we are inclined to think Sir Garnet is merely covering the operations of a friend, probably of the less martial sex. The story relates the excellent fortune which befalls one Major Vere, who, without any conspicuous merits, secures in her own despite the affections of the heroine, and is afterwards the object of very flattering offers from a warm-hearted Italian lady. To do him justice, he is the soul of honour, and acts in these

trying circumstances as a gentleman should. There is a very sad scene, in which a bride dies in the bridegroom's arms, her illness having been produced by the temporary faithlessness of her lover, which nearly breaks her heart. Altogether, the estimate formed by woman of her tyrant is more flattering than it often is, and reflects much credit on the editor.

A Selection from the Despatches, Treaties, and other Papers of the Marquis of Wellesley.
(Clarendon Press.)

THIS work was originally undertaken to meet a local want at Oxford occasioned by the rearrangement of the University examination system, the separation of the schools of law and history, and consequent introduction of "British India," from 1784 to 1806, as one of a group of subjects for special and minute study. But, though primarily intended to supply the local want, the author hopes that it may also serve a more general purpose, as, "Not only the historian and the Indian administrator, but the statesman, the diplomatist, the soldier, the political economist, the 'educationalist,' even the student of English literature, are, or ought to be, all interested in the conduct and the utterances of" the statesman who "saved, extended, and organized British India, struck a fatal blow at the trading monopoly of the Company, instituted the magnificent scheme of Fort William College, and expounded and vindicated his measures in State Papers which, as literary compositions designed for a practical purpose, are models of such handiwork."

The plan of the work has been to arrange the different documents under distinct heads, collecting all those having reference to the native States under the title of each State, and those having reference to the empire generally under the heads "Defence of the Indian Empire," "Miscellaneous Despatches," "Supreme and Local Governments," "Finance and Trade," "Education of Civil Servants," and "The Fleet," with a survey prefixed to the selections exhibiting the policy of the great statesman in its relations to the circumstances of the time, both in India and Europe. Mr. Owen is to be congratulated on the way in which that plan has been carried out, on his selection of the different extracts and papers, which is admirable in the main,—although some, we think, might have been omitted, such as General Steuart's account of the battle of Seedasere, General Floyd's of that of Malvelly, and other detailed accounts of operations long past, and now, therefore, of little general interest,—and more specially on the survey which he has prefixed. It is, in fact, a most able critique of the selections from the despatches which follow, and places clearly and tersely before the reader the extraordinary sagacity and individuality of the statesman who penned them.

In order thoroughly to appreciate the services which Lord Wellesley rendered, it is necessary that we should realize what the English position in India was, and keep in mind what Mr. Owen points out to have been apparently the key to Lord Wellesley's whole policy, viz., the necessity of securing and consolidating the Anglo-Indian empire as an integral and very vulnerable part of the British empire at large. At the time that he took charge of the Government we were at war in Europe; the defence of the country against an external foe was the most pressing question he

had to consider; and the condition of the different native States was such that it was practically defenceless. The paramount power which had existed at Delhi was effete. The country was eaten up by "the rabble corps," as Mr. Dundas called them, kept on foot by the different chiefs, and was divided by the jealousies and restless and unprincipled ambition of those States which were independent or semi-independent of us, whilst our allies and the States under our protection were weakened and disaffected in consequence of the system of borrowing at a ruinous rate to meet the subsidies due to the Government of the Company. These circumstances, added to the existence in the country of a hostile foreign element, rendered the forces at the disposal of the Governor General hardly sufficient to perform what we may almost term the police duties of the country, much less to cope with a foreign invasion in alliance with Tipoo Sultan.

In such a "critical, not alarming," condition, the policy pursued has been, and will always be admitted to have been, most masterly, founded as it was on the fact pointed out by the Duke of Wellington in his memorandum on Marquis Wellesley's Government of India (the first paper in the present selection),—

"That the system of Government in India, the foundations of authority and the modes of supporting it, and of carrying on the operations of the Government, are entirely different from the systems and modes adopted in Europe for the same purposes. The foundation and the instrument of all power there is the sword."

And upon the principles that, in the interests of good government and the welfare of all, that sword should be in the hands of the strong paramount power, and that all external influences should be rigidly excluded. On the other hand, the justice of the course pursued has been questioned, and it has been stated to have been contrary to the spirit of the Act of 1793, which declares, that the "pursuit of schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India is repugnant to the wish, the honour, and policy of the nation." For the vindication of territorial acquisitions made during his administration the reader should refer to Lord Wellesley's despatch to Lord Castlereagh, of December 15, 1803, and we can only point out here that they resulted from the success of just war as in the case of Mysore, from violation of dependent alliances, as in the case of the Carnatic; or from the formation of treaties of subsidy and guarantee, as in the case of the Nizam. With respect to the latter class, it should be remembered that the advantages to the dependent power were quite as great, if not greater than to the paramount. The treaty was a guarantee of safety and of integrity against all comers, and the territorial cession obviated the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassment, with their consequent evils to the people, which experience had shown a mere pecuniary subsidy invariably entailed upon a native State.

Of the success of that policy there is no need to speak. India as it is, is the result of what was then initiated and has since been persistently followed—an homogeneous whole, with a strong central power able to defend itself, secure safety to life and property, and diffuse education through the length and breadth of the land. And, in spite of the free handling of native States by Lord Dalhousie, the existence of the State of Hyder-

abad and many others, "destined, it may be hoped, to a career of indefinite improvement as integral but unannexed, and, to a certain extent, self-governing members of the great Anglo-Indian empire," is the best answer to the criticisms of Sir Thomas Monro and others of the same school.

In the despatches on other subjects is to be found evidence of the same clear-sightedness, acceptance of responsibility, and statesman-like qualities. In many instances what Lord Wellesley foresaw as necessary and recommended has since come to pass; as, for example, the possession of the Cape, the island of Mauritius, and Aden, as outworks of our empire in India, recommended in the despatches which referred to, and are placed under, the head of "Defence of the Indian Empire." "A higher Cultivation of Civil Servants, the necessity of granting Pensions to them, and the general purification of the Service as regards patronage and otherwise," are insisted upon in those placed under the headings of "Miscellaneous" and the "Education of Civil Servants."

At the same time, he, on his own responsibility, separated the ordinary judicial functions from that of Government, and instituted the Sudder Courts as a separate institution, and founded the Fort William College.

But, perhaps, the most remarkable group of despatches is that designated by Mr. Owen "Supreme and Local Governments." In them we see that although the Governor-General fully appreciated the fact that the empire founded in India was one of conquest and military tenure, he at the same time realized that to hold it permanently a distribution of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the State, analogous to that which forms the basis of the British Constitution, was absolutely necessary. In this sense he constituted the Sudder Courts as before mentioned. He justifies the step on various grounds, but three extracts will suffice to show the general principles on which he acted:—

"It is essentially necessary that the security of private rights and property should be rendered altogether independent of the characters of those who may be occasionally placed at the head of your affairs in this country. This, however, can never be the case while the Governor-General in Council, who makes the law and whose acts in his executive capacity, as well as those of the long train of officers who exercise authority under him in that capacity, also constitute the chief courts which control the general administration of justice."

"The administration of justice in open court is one of the principal securities for its due administration."

"The presence of the Governor General in Council in open court would prevent the pleading of causes with becoming freedom. No native pleader would venture to contest his opinions, and the will of the Governor-General and not the law would be considered as the rule of decision."

Again, to give stability to our rule a pure and permanent organization of the administrative services was equally necessary. In this sense, as also in despatches before noticed, he insisted upon the officers of the Company being efficiently paid and adequately trained:—

"The Governor-General in Council, therefore, determined to make the situations of the public officers, who are to be his instruments for the conduct of the Government of the British possessions in India, offices of high honour, and of the first emolument. . . . Your servants are nominated to the

highest stations of civil government, without any test of their possessing the requisite qualifications for the discharge of the functions of these offices. . . . In consequence of this serious defect in the system of your Government, it has been the practice to transfer your servants from one line of the service to another, with little regard to the qualifications for the offices for which they have been selected. . . . The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, determined to found an establishment at this Presidency, of the nature of a collegiate institution, for the purpose of enabling the servants of the Company to perfect themselves in those acquirements which form the necessary qualifications for the different lines of the service in which they may choose to engage."

With reference to the relations between the Supreme and Local Government, there is one despatch from the Governor-General to Lord Clive (then Governor of Madras) which is so sound and practical, that we print it almost *in extenso*. It is as important now as on the day on which it was written; insisting as it does that, whatever the responsibilities and powers of the subordinate Governments may be in local matters, the imperial interests of the country are, and must be, the "exclusive responsibility" of the Governor-General in Council. It points out also the usefulness of close and confidential communications between the Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies, and gives a warning as to the mischief and confusion of divided councils and of conflicting authority.

"All measures relating to the general defence and protection of India, to the system of our alliances, and of our negotiations or intercourse with the native powers, to the levying war or making peace, to the general administration of the revenues of all the Presidencies, to the employment of the military force, and, finally, to every point affecting the general interests, whether civil, military, or political, of the Company's possessions, form the exclusive duties arising out of the superintending power of the Governor-General in Council. For all measures of this description he alone is responsible; and therefore the duty of the other Presidencies, with regard to such measures, consists in a cordial co-operation in the execution of that which it is the peculiar province of the Governor-General in Council to determine. The Governor-General being in possession of the whole superintendence and control, as well as of the means of comprehending in one view the entire state of the Company's empire and trade, and of all the various considerations and circumstances which may affect either, must frequently issue instructions, the fundamental principles and final scope of which cannot at first sight be fully understood by the other Presidencies: in such cases (as well, indeed, as in any of those already described), I am persuaded that your lordship will concur with me in thinking that the duty of the other Presidencies can never be to mix direct or indirect censures with their formal obedience to the legal authority of the Governor-General in Council. Still less can it be their duty to anticipate his decisions by the premature interposition of their opinions and advice in any quarter where such interference may counteract the success of his general plans, and may introduce all the mischiefs and confusion of divided councils and of conflicting authority. . . . Under your lordship's administration I am confident that no such embarrassment can ever occur. With the same freedom which I have used throughout this letter, I will state to you distinctly the mode in which I propose to conduct the intercourse between the two Governments, with a view to secure their cordial co-operation, and to preclude the possibility of distraction. Every endeavour shall be used on my part to communicate to your lordship the fullest and earliest intelligence of the nature and object of any measure which I may have in contemplation, either

with relation to your particular government or to the general interests of the whole British empire in India. These communications will be made to your lordship through the channel of my private correspondence. On the other hand, I make it my earnest request to your lordship that whenever any such communication shall be delayed, you will attribute the delay either to the absolute necessity of the case or to my views of the public service; and that you will, therefore, have the goodness to prevent the Government of Fort St. George from proceeding to take any steps upon matters belonging to my exclusive responsibility, without a full previous communication with me, and without being apprised of my concurrence. In your lordship's private correspondence I trust that your lordship will permit me to hope for the advantage of your unreserved opinion not only with respect to all matters within your own peculiar charge, but to any point which you may think essential to the general interests of the British empire in India; and I assure your lordship most sincerely that I shall always receive your private suggestions as personal favours. In regulating your public correspondence, I request that your lordship will advert to the suggestions contained in this letter, and that you will exclude from the public records every indication of jealousy and counteraction. On my part you will always find a sincere disposition, in every transaction, both public and private, to consider your lordship's authority as a part of my own, and to repel every attempt to disunite the two Governments."

We heartily commend this work to the notice of all, but more especially to the notice of those in public life who may hereafter have a voice in the administration of our Indian empire. For them a lesson is contained in the two following extracts printed at the beginning of the "Selections." The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors wrote to the Marquess Wellesley, October 6, 1836:—

"To the eventful and brilliant period of your lordship's government the Court look back with the feelings common to their countrymen; and anxious that the minds of their servants should be enlarged by the instruction to be derived from the accumulated experience of eminent statesmen, they felt it a duty to diffuse widely the means of consulting a work unfolding the principles upon which the supremacy of Britain in India was successfully maintained and enlarged under a combination of circumstances in the highest degree critical and difficult."

The Marquess Wellesley replied to the Chairman of the Court of Directors:—

"That the authentic record of the principles on which I acted during the most critical and difficult exigency of the affairs of the British empire in India should be deemed by the Court of Directors to contain an instructive and useful lesson for their servants is a testimony most glorious to the memory of my services."

ORIENTAL BOOKS.

EVERYBODY who has cared for Indian learning has heard of the 'Ramayana' of Valmiki, and translations of this great work have been brought out with every advantage of European editorial skill and typography. But of another work, bearing the same title, European scholars are generally ignorant, though an excellent edition of its text was issued many years since from the press of the Baptist Mission of Calcutta. The value of the *Ramayana* of Tulsi Dās, just translated by F. S. Growse, M.A. (Allahabad), is that it represents what is still the most complete *Hindi* epic, and that it is, also, the most trustworthy guide to the popular living faith of the Hindi race of the present day. Of course, there is no comparison between the polished phraseology of the classical Sanskrit of Valmiki and the rough colloquial idiom of Tulsi Dās's vernacular; but the latter has this clear value, that it bridges over an otherwise almost impass-

able chasm between the modern style and the mediæval. It must, at the same time, be stated that this 'Ramayana' is, in no sense, a translation of the earlier work, though the general plan and the incidents are necessarily the same. The two poems differ as widely as any two dramas on the same mythological subjects when treated by two different Greek tragedians. It should be distinctly remembered that the more modern poem is neither an adaptation nor a *rifacimento* of the Sanskrit original: indeed, the coincidence of name is really an accident. Tulsi Dās called his poem 'Rām-charit-mānas,' and this has, in process of time, been shortened or modified into the better known title of 'Ramayana.' There has been some dispute as to the period to which this poem ought to be ascribed, but the balance of evidence places it in the early part of the seventeenth century, in the reign of Shāh Jehān—at the same time, this may have been only the period when the best edition, at present available for us, was prepared.

The Rev. Dr. Bower has recently printed, at Madras, in a short and convenient form, the 'Nannul' of Pavananti, the Tamil grammar, as the 'Kural' of Tiruvalluvar is the Tamil classic. To this edition, especially as this work is appointed as one of the text books of the University of Madras for the B.A. degree, Dr. Bower has added some valuable grammatical notes, at the same time separating the words where possible, for which young students will be grateful to him.

The Rev. T. Foulkes has just published, at Madras, a curious little book, translated from the Sanskrit, and entitled *The Legends of the Shrine of Hari-Hara*, one of the numerous Hindu writings of the *Māhātmya* or temple-legends class. The spirit of the teaching conveyed in it is that the Deity assumed the form of the god Hari-Hara to prove to mankind that the supposed difference between Shiva and Vishnu is deceptive and unreal. "I worship thee," says one of the hymns, "far away in the sky; who, in the form of Brahma, art the Creator; in the form of Vishnu, art the Preserver; in the form of Rudra, art the Destroyer." The fort and temple of Hari-Hara is in the extreme north-west part of the province of Mysore.

A valuable new work has just made its appearance, entitled *Beiträge zur Kunde der Indogermanischen Sprachen*, edited by Dr. Adalbert Bezzenberger, of Göttingen. The two parts before us contain able articles by M. Leo Mayer, "On the Homeric Nouns in *ei*"; by Theodor Benfey, "On Certain Portions of the Rig Veda"; by Dr. Deecke, "On Recently Discovered Etruscan Inscriptions," in the interpretation of which it is almost needless to say that the writer does not accept the views of the late M. Corssen, with many other able papers. The first part contains a full biography of the late distinguished scholar Dr. Martin Haug, which will, we think, be acceptable to many of his old friends in England as well as on the Continent.

It is beyond doubt that Job was well acquainted with Egypt. His book describes the Nile with its rush and flag, its hippopotamus and crocodile, and it is, therefore, probable that it was written in Egypt, or at least, after the author had made a long stay in that country. The Abbé Victor Anceasi, in his book, *Job et l'Égypte: Le Rédempteur et la Vie Future dans les Civilisations Primitives*, goes so far as to attempt to prove that Job has copied or adapted to the Semitic taste many hieroglyphical documents; moreover, he finds in them doctrines such as the Trinity, the Resurrection of the Body, and even the idea of the Redeemer, the last two of which are mentioned, according to M. Anceasi, in Job. That there should be some analogy between sentences in the Egyptian writings and the book of Job will astonish no one, the latter being written by a poet well acquainted with Egypt. But to admit that the redeemer (avenger) in c. xix. v. 25, "For I know that my redeemer liveth," is a copy of the Egyptian Horus, who is the avenger of his father Osiris, and that this avenger becomes in Job's mouth the resuscitated redeemer, is impossible. Many other comparisons in the Abbé Anceasi's

book are equally erroneous, and so is the conclusion,—that Christianity was known in Egypt under the Pharaohs, and was forgotten until Jesus revealed it again. Moreover, the author is not accurate in his translations of the hieroglyphical text. We shall only quote the passage to be found on the title-page, Job. xix. 26, rendered in French: "De mes chairs, je verrai Dieu, lequel moi, je verrai pour moi-même; mes yeux le verront, et non un autre," is according to the author a reproduction of a passage of the book of Egyptian funeral rites, translated by the Abbé, "Cet esprit glorieux, de ses chairs, lui-même, il voit (Dieu)." Dr. Birch has favoured us with the following translation of the same passage: "When the Sun sees that spirit in his own flesh or limbs, i. e., in himself he sees him like the circle of God." Is there much resemblance, adopting the latter translation, with the words of Job? We are sorry to say that the Abbé is little acquainted with Jewish literature, and quotes second-hand. We should like to know who the R. Menachem is whom he quotes so often, or what he means by Talmud, *codex* Taanith. The Abbé quotes as Jewish traditions concerning future life Rabbinical authorities of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, A.D., and puts them in the same category as the sayings of the Mishna or the Talmud. Why, he quotes "ubi vernis eorum non moritur, et ignis non extinguitur," for comparison with Job xxx. 31 (according to the Vulgate), from St. Mark ix. 42, and not from Isaiah lvi. 24, we cannot understand; he seems to know more about hieroglyphics than about the Old Testament.

Prof. M. J. Schleiden's popular essay on *The Jews and their Importance for the Development of Science in the Middle Ages*, which has reached its third edition in Germany, has been translated by the "Alliance Israélite Universelle" in French, under the title of 'Les Juifs et la Science au Moyen Age.' The author, well known by his books on botany, states that in the course of his researches he discovered that Aristotle as well as Arabic writers, who exercised a great influence on Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas, were made known to medieval Christian writers by the Jews. This having been passed over in silence in great historical works, he thought it well to make it known to the world at large. We should have thought that Ritter, Munk, and Renan have taken sufficient notice of the fact, so far as philosophy is concerned, and that historians of medicine and mathematics have by no means ignored these Jewish translations. Prof. Schleiden, who has compiled his essay from second and third hand sources, ought to have known this fact, inasmuch as he gives a list of books referring to his subject, which he recommends to those who require a more detailed account of it, but which he has evidently not read himself. Indeed, there is not a page of the essay in which we could not find serious blunders, that will mislead those who are not acquainted with the subject. We shall only mention a few of them. "The Jews were the founders of the medical school of Montpellier." "The Karaites have invented the vowel-points, and more especially Moses the Naqdan (Ponctator)"; as far as our knowledge goes, this Moses was an English Rabbi of the thirteenth century, and known as Moses of London. "Levi ben Gerson wrote in the thirteenth century." "Moses ben Ezra knew Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Persian, Greek, and Spanish." "The *Zohar* elevates freedom of thought above dogma and texts." "Under Alphonso XI., Jacob ben Meir ibn Tibbon composed astronomical tables, and Profatius, one of the most celebrated professors of the Academy of Montpellier, distinguished himself equally as astronomer." Jacob ben Meir, however, never existed: it is Jacob ben Makir who is identical with Profatius; and there is no trace of any document to prove that he was Professor of Medicine at Montpellier. We could mention omissions, important even for a popular sketch, and more especially singular in the case of an author who boasts of being an historian of botany. Not even Donnolo, Asaf, and important anonymous authors,

which Dr. Sleinschneiders has enumerated in Virchow's *Archiv für Pathologische Anatomie*, 1867, are mentioned. It would have been much more to the credit of Prof. Schleiden if he had followed the proverb *suum cuique*. But it is still more to be regretted that a Jewish association should be so far influenced by the flattery bestowed upon the Jewish race as to have translated a worthless essay with all its mistakes.

The publication, by Messrs. H. S. King & Co., of Major E. Mockler's *Grammar of the Baloochee*—or, as some prefer calling it, the Baluchki—spoken in *Makran*, gives to the world a highly creditable attempt to define and make more generally known the language common to a large section of the inhabitants of a country the geographical position of which renders it politically interesting to British India. The author begins by telling us that "Baloochee is the name which has been given to the language spoken by all the peoples (with the exception of the Brabôees, who have a language of their own, called Kurdee or Kurdgalee, which probably belongs to the Scythian group of languages) now inhabiting the tract of country marked Baloochistan in our maps—a tract, it will be perceived, having a length of some 700 miles from east to west, and a breadth in parts of some 300 miles from north to south." For the benefit of those who may not see the significance of the parenthesis in the above quotation, it may here be added that the Brabôee, or Brabûiki, is the language of the ruling state, Kalât, and, consequently, forms a very important element in the philological analysis of the region under discussion. It presents, indeed, a subject for study of no less interest or urgency than Baluchki, and Government might easily do a worse thing than offer rewards for passing examinations in either tongue. As regards a grammar of "Makrâni-Baluch," the geographical term "Makrân" should be defined, for it is not readily intelligible in the expression "the southern and western portion of Baloochistan," used in the Introduction. Panjgur, for instance, a northern and central district, is part of the Makrân in possession of the Khân of Kalât, and Bampur, a western district of Baluchistan, is excluded from the "Makrân" administered by the lieutenants of Persian governors. Major Mockler is not singular in considering "the so-called Baloochee language itself an Aryan tongue of the Iranian group." He adopts the view of Dr. Andreas, that it is a sister language to the Pahlawi, or branched off, about the same time as the Pahlawi, from the old Persian. Its affinity with Persian of the present day is so constantly illustrated that, to the ear of a new-comer in Makrân, the language of the people is, perhaps, as like a patois of Spain or Shirâz as moderately expressed "Lancashire" is to the ordinary talk of London. Of the more recent publications on the Baluchki, which the student might refer to with advantage, in conjunction with the Grammar under notice, we recommend the 'Biluchi Handbook,' by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, of the Bengal Civil Service (Lahore, 1874), and Mr. E. Pierce's article in No. xxxi. vol. xi. of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1875).

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THERE is not much to recommend Mr. E. Lister Linden Arnold's artless recital, except its freshness of manner and the sincere pleasure which its composition has evidently given to the young author. Mr. Edwin Arnold explains in a prefatory note that in *A Summer Holiday in Scandinavia* it is the journal of his eldest son, kept during a charming family tour in Norway, which forms the basis of the narrative. The party enjoyed their escape from conventionalities; and their memories of the beautiful scenery through which they passed, though possessing no novelty, are agreeable reading, from the simple enthusiasm of the narrator and his frank enjoyment. Mr. E. L. L. Arnold has much to learn before he can hope to make a mark in the world of letters; but his vivacity is very considerable, and carries the

reader over passages that might not be so readable if they were more gracefully written. Is it not, however, time that chronicles of merely hackneyed tours in Norway should cease to be presented to the public? The publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN publish a lecture on the treaty relations of Russia and Turkey up to 1853, delivered at Oxford by Prof. Holland, which contains the treaty of Kainardji and the treaties of Paris (1856) in an appendix. We cannot think Prof. Holland's treatment of the subject adequate. He mentions, but does not discuss, the conflict between what may be called the Russian and the Turkish views of the meaning of the stipulations of the treaty of Kainardji as to the Christians; and those who are interested in the dispute between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Butler-Johnstone upon this point will find no information whatever in Prof. Holland's book.

THE Rev. James Stormonth is prolific in dictionaries. He now follows up his former ones with a *Dictionary of Inflected Words, with the Syllabication of all the Words according to a System founded on well-defined Principles*, forming Part II. of the Handy English Word-Book (Nimmo). He thinks many people are uncertain as to the spelling of plurals, comparatives, &c., and therefore gives them the changes of all words changing by inflection or suffix. But he enters also adjectives that do not change, like *cernuus, perfoliate, senary*, &c., and leaves out *beautiful*, which in Carlyle, at least, does change. He does not allow "monies, vallies, vollies" to be right plurals; and tells us that, besides "beau-ideals," we may write "beaus-ideal," which we certainly ought not to. As the perfect participle of *lie*, he gives *laid*, instead of *lain*. The pronunciation of *based*, he gives as *bazd*, instead of *bâst*; and there are a few other slips. In syllabication, Mr. Stormonth generally goes on the sound principle that the division of words into syllables should depend on the pronunciation, and not the derivation of them. He rightly divides "vicious" (*vish-us*) into "vici-ous," and so on. But he evidently does not know the proper pronunciation of *seraglio*, for he divides the word *ser-aglio*, instead of *se-ra gli-o*, the liquid *gl*, of course, belonging to the *i*. In "Shem'-ite, Shem'-it-ism," the division and accent are rightly given; but "She-mit'-ic" is wrongly put as "Shem-it'-ic." "Mas'-ic-ate" is also wrongly given for "Mas'-ti-cate." In the Proseody we have Mrs. Barbauld's pieces set by the Psalms and Ossian, as specimens of "prose-poetry"; and the Scotch Hymns analyzed at great length, into iambs, trochaics, &c. Mr. Stormonth has not learnt Mr. A. J. Ellis's distinction between stress and accent, and he scans Shakespeare as rigidly as Dr. Abbott himself. Thus:—

The qual' | it, y' of merc' | y is' not strain'd;
'Tis might' | iest in' | the might' | iest; it' | be-comes.

But the writer adds, and wisely, that, in reading, *quality* and *mightiest* are pronounced as dactyls, which he calls "dactyles," after the analogy of "pterodactyles," we suppose. In

Move round' | the dark' | ter-rest' | si-al ball |,

Mr. Stormonth informs his readers that the *i* in *terrestrial* is elided, and the word sounded "têr-rêst'-rûl"! The book will, nevertheless, be found useful by beginners.

MR. LEWES has well said that the grace, admirable wisdom, and careless gaiety of Goethe's 'West-östlicher Divan' cannot be indicated by translation. The attempt to do into English gems of foreign poetry such as this, 'Faust,' or other masterworks, should really be made penal by statute. Neither does the public for whose benefit they are issued, gain any insight into the treasures hidden from their view. Mr. Weiss's rendering of the *Divan* (Boston, U.S., Roberts) is unimpeachable in so far as the comprehension of the words and meaning of his author is concerned, but to a person ignorant of German it cannot give the remotest conception of the rhythmic flow, the elegant turns of phrase, the noon-day Eastern indolence, the passionate or reflective Western thoughts that throb through this unique pro-

duction, a marvel of wondrous compactness and simplicity.

WE have on our table *The Student's Primer*, by C. H. Pearson and H. A. Armstrong, M.A. (Melbourne, Mullen).—*The Beginnings of the Middle Ages*, by R. W. Church (Longmans).—*Monotheism*, by Rev. H. Formby (Williams & Norgate).—*A Peep Behind the Scenes at Rome*, by T. A. Trollope (Chatto & Windus).—*The Carl Printer*, by C. M. M. (Shaw).—*Foreign Cage Birds*, by C. W. Gedney (Bazaar Office).—*The Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. CCXL, edited by S. Urban (Chatto & Windus).—*Irish and English Freemasons*, by M. di Gargano (Simpkin).—*Sunlight through Shadows*, by F. M. S. and L. E. O'R. (Seeley).—*Doing and Dreaming*, by E. Garrett (Nimmo).—*For the Old Love's Sake*, by I. D. Hardy (Moxon).—*Through the Keyhole*, by R. M. Jephson (Routledge).—*The Ride to Khiva*, by F. C. Burnand (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.).—*The Eastern Question Tackled*, by Ally Sloper (Judy Office).—*Dot and Dime*, by One who knows all about them (Routledge).—*All the Way*, by A. Chasemore (Judy Office).—*The Burning of the Convent* (Boston, Osgood & Co.).—*Life in the Great Hydropathium*, by Don T. B. Leevitt (Bemrose).—*Leszko the Bastard*, by A. Austin (Chapman & Hall).—*The Collected Poems of John Dryden Corbert*, Vol. I. (Provost).—*Watching for the Dead*, by Faith Chiltern (Provost).—*A Short Memoir of Rev. J. A. Jackson*, B.A., edited by Rev. W. Hughes (Rhyll, Morris).—*Resurrection: What is it?* by J. Cross (Houlston).—*The Evening and the Morning* (Speirs).—*Thoughts on the Harmony between the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer*, by A. J. Wirgman, M.A. (Bemrose).—*The Independence of the Holy See*, by Cardinal Manning (King).—*A Layman's Legacy*, by S. Greg (Macmillan).—*Essai de Psychologie*, by Dr. E. Fournié (Paris, Didier & Co.).—*Engelsk Læsebok*, by Dr. V. Sturzen-Becker (Stockholm, Linnström).—*Il Marchese del Cigno*, by R. Stuart (Milano, Treves).—*Reiserechnungen Wolfer's von Ellenbrechtskirchen*, by J. V. Zingerle (Heilbronn, Henninger).—*Julien l'Apostat et sa Philosophie du Polythéisme*, by H. A. Naville (Paris, Didier & Co.).—*König Sigmund und die Reichskriege*, by Dr. F. Von Bezold (München, Ackermann).—*and Der Ursprung der Moralischen Empfindungen*, by Dr. Paul Rée (Wohlaue).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
Mahan's (Rev. A.) Out of Darkness into Light, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.
Poetry.
Milton's Paradise Regained, edited by C. S. Jerram, 2/6 cl.
Taylor's (A. and J.) Poetical Works, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.
Music.
Hymnal Companion to Book of Common Prayer, Organ Edit. roy. 16mo. 8/6 cl.
Philology.
Aha's (Dr.) First German Course, by J. Gaber, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Science.
Higgins's (C.) Hints on Ophthalmic Out-Patient Practice, 2/6 cl.
Mayou's (B.) The Natural History of Shakespeare, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Scepticism in Geology, and the Reasons for it, by Verifier, 6/ cl.
General Literature.
Bacon's (Lord) Works, Moral and Historical, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.
Brown as a Berry, by Author of 'Red House by the River,' 6/ cl.
Fraser's (Mrs. A.) A Thing of Beauty, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.
Hardy's (T.) A Pair of Blue Eyes, cr. Svo. 6/ cl.
Jennie of the Prince's, a Novel, by Author of 'Won,' 2/ bds.
Miller's (W. J.) Offerings to Friendship and Truth, cr. Svo. 3/ cl.
Scott's (Sir W.) Waverley Novels, Vol. 16, Library Edition, 8/6 cl.
Spon's Engineers' and Contractors' Illustrated Book of Prices, 1877-8, 4to. 7/6 cl.

SHAKESPEARE NOTES.

ATTENTION has been recalled recently, by one of Horace Walpole's notes on Pope which Sir William Fraser has printed from a copy in his possession, to a correspondence between an illustration of the poet and some lines of Palingenius. Bayle has an article on this author, whose 'Zodiacus Vitæ,' in twelve books, is a poem of no little interest and even merit. A book of which the first edition dates 1531, and is in the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, cannot be quite destitute of either. That Marcello Palingenio—with the indulgence of *z* for *c*—is an anagram of Pier

Angelo Manzolli seems to be accepted as more than an ingenious guess.

The lines which we are concerned with occur in "Leo"; the celestial signs, however, be it said, having scarcely a discoverable relation, in any case, to the subject-matter of the books that bear their titles:—

Jupiter Omnipotens .
Forsit hoc facis ut tibi sint mortalia ludo
Facta, et habes hominem pro scurra; nempe videtur
Vita hominum nil esse aliud quam fabula quedam.
Utque monet nobis imitatrix simia risum,
Sic nos cæcicolæ, quoties cervicæ superba
Ventosi gradimur, quoties titubante cerebro
Divitiis nimium, nimium affectamus honores,
Spiramusque acres pleropsis naribus auras,
Grandia jactantes et grandia multa minantes.

I extract, for a reason that will appear, more lines than are required to illustrate the parallel from Pope—a parallel which was remarked upon, among some others, in the sixty-third number of the *Advertiser*. The following citation repeats the idea, and is more directly to the point:—

Simis cæcicolis risusque jocisque deorum est
Tunc homo quum temere ingenio confidit et audent
Abdita nature scrutari arcanaque Divitum.

To this effect, Pope:—

Superior beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law,
Admired such wisdom in an earthly shape,
And showed a Newton as we show an ape.

The comparison scarcely runs on all fours with either citation of the Latin poem: as regards the first given, it even moves too haltingly to allow us to be certain that what the two passages have in common was due to direct communication. That qualities which, by a human standard, are truly admirable should be trivial to "cæcicolæ" is by no means the same thing as the ridiculousness, from that higher point of view, of airs which ought to be ridiculous from our own. As regards the second quotation, there is much more likelihood that it had passed under the eyes of Pope; but, in that case, he made but sorry application of it. In the sublime modesty of Newton there was assuredly no self-sufficient temerity; there was nothing of the assumption of a simious scientist which is required to bring home a parallelism to the Latin satire.

Strangely enough, a far more direct comparison is invited by a text of Shakespeare, though not strangely as regards the possibility that the notions of the Italian writer had come round to him. Three years before his birth, in 1561, if not in an earlier edition, Barnaby Googe published 'The first Syxe Bokes of M. Palingenius,' a black-letter little book, with a noteworthy dedication,—a book which is now scarce, and is well worthy to be reprinted. His translation of the quoted lines runs thus:—

Perhaps thou dost it to that end our doings to deride,
And makest man thy laughing-stock; for nothing else to be
The life of man on earth doth seem the (I than) staged
comedy;
And as the ape that counterfeit to us doth laughter move,
So we likewise do cause and move the saints to laugh above,
As oft as stately steps we tread with look of proud disdain;
And oft as riches we too much do crave, or honours gain,
As oft as we like sander snuffs (!) ourselves do brag and
boast.

Let us compare, now, with this the terms in which Isabella, in 'Measure for Measure,' denounces the self-importance of humanity in high place as so ludicrously in contrast with the fundamental ignorance of humanity:—

—Could great men thunder
As Jove himself does, Jove would ne'er be silent,
But every petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder, nothing but thunder.
Merciful heaven!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak
Than the soft myrtle. O but man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep; who with our spleens
Would all themselves laugh mortal.

It will be observed that the very reference of Isabella to Jove—to Jupiter tonans—intimates a reminiscence of the appeal of Palingenius to Jupiter omnipotent. For the rest, the ape now appears as the apt and precisely transferred type of humanity encumbered with pretensions to powers and qualifications that are futile and fictitious.

There is nothing in the Italian author to represent the deep philosophy which seems involved in the words, "Most ignorant of what he's most assured—his glassy essence," understood as an avowment that our highest certainty of all is at last our self-consciousness; that our knowledge of our own existence is the most absolute knowledge which we possess of any fact, yet a fact that we have so precarious a hold of, that it may slip from our grasp and cognizance at any moment.

"Glassy," which elsewhere Shakespeare employs for "mirror-like," as giving reflection, is here equivalent to "fragile," yet still, methinks, is here without suggestion of the evanescent image of one "who beholdeth his natural face in a glass" (James i. 23).

Another allusion to the laughter or scorn of the *cæcicolæ* at human foolery occurs in Prince Hal's self-rebuke in the midst of his riot. "Well thus we play the fools with the time; and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us." (2 Hen. IV. ii. 2)

With the second extract, on the secrets which the gods conceal from the presumptuous prying of man, we may compare, if only for the sake of coincidence, Volumnia's oburgation of the tribunes:—

Cats! that can judge as fitly of his worth
As I can of those mysteries which heaven
Will not have man to know.

Coriolanus, iv. 2.

Turning over the leaves of Palingenius and his translator, I come on a direct illustration of the Shakespearean word "fleer" in one of its senses that is not always recognized.

Schmidt's 'Shakespeare Lexicon,' while giving reference to Casca's speech,—

You speak to Casca, and to such a one
As is no fleering tell-tale,—

has only the explanation, inapplicable here, "to make a wry face, to grin," and cites Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaisms,' but omitting the authority, Palsgrave, "I fleere, I make an yvell countenance with the mouth by uncovering of the tethe." He unhappily inserts the *qy*. "jeeres." Dyce's 'Glossary' omits the word.

To fleer is a mode of insulting,—in the words of Tybalt, "To fleer and scorn at our solemnity"; but Casca certainly asserts of himself that he is not one to curry favour by revealing secrets. There are numerous examples of "fleere" in this sense, and Barnaby Googe may supply another in this translation:—

—Insuetis quo te magis improba palpat
Blanditiis, hoc esse magis tibi actio cavendum. *Cancer.*
—and when with fawnings new

The naughty queans begin to fleere, then more thou oughtest
To be.

The matter is beyond doubt that this same word was in current use at the same time to signify both to sneer and to fawn, and how this should be so is explained by the primary meaning, "to show the teeth," as given by Palsgrave, and in the Swedish form given by Wedgwood. Such a display is produced by a forced or exaggerated smile, whether in laughing at another sarcastically or laughing to him, so to speak, in eager assentation. With Palsgrave's sentence in one direction we may bracket that of Mark Antony in the opposite:—

You showed your teeth like apes, and fawned like hounds
And bowed like bondmen, kissing Caesar's feet,
While damned Casca, like a cur behind,
Struck Cesar in the neck. O flatterers! *Jul. Cesar*, v. 1.

The word itself, if keenly followed up, would possibly be thought to affiliate on the French *flairer*, to scent, or smell, as the motion of uncovering the upper teeth naturally throws up the nose and provokes a correspondingly descriptive word; but this track leads to the Latin *fragrare*, and thence to a root which connects the significance rather with the second syllable than the first. Here, however, I relinquish the search in favour of those who are gifted with a more infallible instinct for an etymological truffle.

W. WATKISS LLOYD.

A RECENT CASE OF SAMĀDH IN INDIA.

Oxford, July, 1877.

It may interest some of your readers if I give a brief account of a case of *Samādh* which has recently occurred in the district of Kaira in Gujarāt. The particulars were furnished to me by Mr. Frederick Sheppard, the energetic Collector, in whose camp I stayed twice during my Indian travels. Permit me, however, to introduce the narrative by a few remarks about sacrifice, immolation, and self-torture, all of which were once common in India.

In what may be called the Brāhmanical period, which succeeded the Vedic period of Hinduism, human sacrifice must have prevailed. This is sufficiently evident from the story of S'ūnab's'epha in the Aitareya-brāhmaṇa. It is even believed by many that the sects called S'āktas (or Tāntrikas) formerly ate portions of the flesh and drank the blood of the victims sacrificed at their secret orgies. Human sacrifices, however, were probably rare, while the sacrifice of animals became universal. The first idea of sacrifice seems to have been that of supplying the deities with nourishment. Gods and men all feasted together. Then succeeded the notion of the need of vicarious suffering, or life for life, blood for blood. Some deities were believed to thirst for human blood, and the blood of animals was substituted for that of men. One of the effects of Buddhism was to cause a rapid diminution of animal sacrifice. It is now rarely seen except at the altars of the goddess Kālī, or of forms and near relations of Kālī (such as the *Grāma-devātās*, village mothers), and at the altars of the tutelary deity Ayeṇār, and at devil-shrines in the South. I myself saw very few animals sacrificed even to the bloody goddesses, though I took pains to visit them on the proper days.

Other forms of immolation were once common in India. The Thugs maintained that they sacrificed their victims to the goddess Kālī. Now that Thuggism has been suppressed by us, a good deal of datura-poisoning is practised by the same class of people. The killing of female infants once prevailed extensively in the Panjab and Rājputāna, owing to the difficulty of providing daughters with suitable husbands and the immense expenses entailed by nuptial festivities.

Again, in former days self-immolation was common. Many immolated themselves at the great car-festivals, voluntarily throwing themselves under the enormous wheels not only of the car of Jagān-nāth at Puri in Orissa, but of other idol-cars also.

I found similar cars attached to every large pagoda in the south of India. Some of them are so large and heavy that they require to be supported on sixteen wheels, and on a particular day once a year they are drawn through the streets by thousands of people. Every now and then persons are crushed under the wheels; for our civilization has tended to the increase of religious gatherings among the natives by creating facilities of communication, and the best government cannot always prevent accidents.

Self-immolation, in other ways, was once extensively prevalent. Arrian, it is well known, describes how, in the time of Alexander the Great, a man named Kalanos—one of a sect of Indian wise men who went naked—burned himself upon a pile. This description is like that of the self-cremation of the ascetic S'arabhaṅga in 'Rāmāyana,' iii. 9. There are some sand-hills in the Sātpura range dedicated to the god S'iva—supposed as Mahākālā to delight in destruction—from a rock on which many youths have precipitated themselves, because their mothers, being without children, have dedicated their first-born sons to the god.

With regard to the immolation of the faithful wife (commonly called *Sūttee* = *Sati*) who followed her husband in death, and burned herself on his funeral pile, everywhere in India I saw scattered about in various places monuments erected over the ashes of *Satis*, and everywhere such monuments are still regarded with the greatest veneration by the people.

Happily we put a stop to this practice in 1829, though we had previously sanctioned it under

certain regulations, believing that we ought not to interfere with an ancient religious custom. In one year an official report of 800 widows burnt was received at Calcutta. Between 1815 and 1828 the average varied from 300 to 600 per annum.

We have also prevented the burying alive of lepers, and others afflicted with incurable diseases, which was once universally prevalent in the Panjab, and common in some other parts of India.

Of course, leprosy in India, as in other Eastern countries, is a kind of living death. Lepers are excluded from society, and can get no employment; and they often gave themselves up of their own accord to be buried alive, the motive simply being a desire to be released from physical suffering. This was called performing *samādh* (= Sanskrit, *samādhi*, suspending the connexion between soul and body by religious abstraction).

Sleeman describes how he once knew a very respectable Hindū gentleman who came to the river Narbadā, attended by a large retinue, to perform *samādh*, in consequence of an incurable disease under which he laboured. After taking leave of his family, he entered a boat, which conveyed him to the deepest part of the river. He then loaded himself with sand, and stepping into the water disappeared.

In most of these cases the laudable humanity of our Government in preserving human life has given rise to fresh evils and difficulties.

In the first place, population is increasing upon us in a degree which threatens to become wholly unmanageable. Then widows never marry again; not even if their boy-husbands die, leaving them widows at the age of six. A woman is supposed to be sacramentally united to one husband, and belongs to him for ever. Every town, every village, almost every house, is full of widows who are debarred from all amusements, and converted into household drudges. They often lead bad lives. Their life, like that of the lepers, is a kind of living death, and they would often cheerfully give themselves up to be burned alive if the law would let them.

Only the other day in Nepāl where our supremacy is still barely recognized, the widows of Sir Jung Bahādūr became *Satis*, and burned themselves with their husband.

Then again the increase in the number of girls who cannot find suitable husbands is now causing much embarrassment in some districts; and even the lepers, whose lives we preserve, involve us in peculiar difficulties. These unfortunate creatures often roam about the country, exacting food from the people by threatening to touch their children.

Here and there we have built leper-villages—rows of cottages under trees devoted to their use; and we make the towns contribute from local funds to support them, while charity ekes out the miserable pittance they receive.

As to the practice of self-torture, this cannot be entirely prevented by our Government, but it is rapidly dying out. Formerly, it was possible for devotees,—with the object of exciting admiration or extorting alms, or under the delusion that their self-torture was an act of religious merit,—to swing in the air attached to a lofty pole by means of a rope and hook passed through the muscles of the back. Such self-inflicted mutilation is now prohibited. Yet, even in the present day, to acquire a reputation for sanctity, or to receive homage and offerings from the multitude, or under the idea of accumulating a store of merit, all sorts of bodily sufferings, penances, and austerities, even to virtual suicide, are undergone—the latter being sometimes actually perpetrated out of mere revenge, as its consequences are supposed to fall on the enemy whose action has driven the deceased to self-immolation.

I saw a man not long since at Allahābād who has sat in one position for fifty years on a stone pedestal exposed to sun, wind, and rain. He never moves except once a day, when his attendants lead him to the Ganges. He is an object of worship to thousands, and even high-caste Brāhmins pay him homage.

I saw two *Urdhva-bāhus*, one at Gayā and the

other at Benares—that is, devotees who hold their arms with clenched fists above their heads for years, until they become shrivelled and the fingernails penetrate through the back of the hands. Another man was prostrating himself and measuring every inch of the ground with his body round the hill of Govardhan when I passed.

Two attempts at *samādh* occurred in Mr. Sheppard's district. A devotee announced his intention of adopting this extraordinary method of securing perfect abstraction and beatitude, and was actually buried alive in the neighbourhood of a village. His friends were detected by the villagers in pouring milk down a hollow bamboo which had been arranged to supply the buried man with air and food. The bamboo was removed, and the interred man was found dead when his friends opened the grave shortly afterwards.

The other attempt is still more recent, and I will conclude this communication by giving Mr. Sheppard's own account of it almost in his own words:—"As I was shooting near my camp one evening, a mounted orderly came up with news that a Bhat had performed *samādh* that afternoon in a neighbouring village, and that there was much consequent excitement there. Not having a horse with me, I directed the orderly to ride off to the village (picking up my police escort as he passed through my camp) and to dig up the buried man, taking into custody any persons who might endeavour to oppose the execution of my orders.

On returning to my camp, I ordered the apprehension of all those who had assisted in the *samādh*, and soon afterwards received a report that the man had been actually buried in a vault in his own house, but had been taken out alive. He was, however, very weak, and died the following morning. It was then reported to me that the limbs, though cold, had not stiffened, and the people, ready as of old to be deceived, and always inclined to attribute the smallest departure from the ordinary course of events to supernatural agency, declared that the Bhat was not dead, but lying in the *samādh* trance. There was, however, no pulse, and as it was clear that, even if the supposition of the villagers was correct, medical treatment would be desirable, I sent the body in a cart to the nearest dispensary, distant some six or seven miles, and in due time received a certificate of death from the hospital assistant in charge of that institution, together with a report of a post-mortem examination of the body, which showed that death had resulted from heart-disease.

Meanwhile I visited the village and ascertained the following facts:—

The deceased was a man in fairly comfortable circumstances, and with some religious pretensions. It was well known that he aspired to a still higher reputation for sanctity, and that with this view he had for several months been contemplating *samādh*. The proper date for this rite had been finally settled after many solemn ceremonies and the due observance of fasting, prayer, and charity.

On the afternoon fixed for the *samādh* he assembled the villagers, and told them that it had been imparted to him in a vision that the Deity required him to pass six weeks in religious abstraction, and that he felt compelled to obey the Divine command, and to remain in the vault prepared for him during that period. He then produced and worshipped a small earthen vessel containing the sacred *Tulsi* plant, and afterwards carefully planted therein twenty grains of barley, telling the villagers to watch for their growth, as it had been revealed to him that the grains represented his life. If, at the end of the six weeks, the grains had sprouted, the villagers were to understand that the Bhat was still alive. He was then to be removed from the vault, and worshipped as a saint. If, on the other hand, germination had not taken place, they were to understand that the Bhat was dead also, and the vault was in that case to be permanently bricked up, and the *Tulsi* planted over the grave.

After giving these directions, the devotee recited some Mantras and entered the vault, bidding fare-

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well to the world, and declaring his belief that his life would be miraculously preserved. The vault was then roofed over with boards, and plastered thickly with mud. About two hours after this event, he was removed from the vault by the police under my orders, and placed in the verandah, the house itself being locked up.

After ascertaining the above particulars, I caused the house to be opened, and then discovered that a gross attempt at imposture had been practised. The grave was about three feet deep, being a hole dug in the floor of the inner room of the house. The wall of the room formed one side of the vault. The roof over the latter was a clumsy structure, and had been partly demolished to allow of the removal of the devotee. As usual in India, the only light admitted to the room was through the door, and the unsubstantial nature of the roof was not likely to attract the attention of the villagers. But I satisfied myself that the occupant of the vault might, with great ease, have demolished the covering which was supposed to shut him off from the world.

The vault itself was somewhat dark. I entered it in order to ascertain how much space had been allotted to the occupant. I found therein the rosary of the deceased, and the chaplet of flowers which he had worn before his self-immolation. There was sufficient room for me to sit in tolerable comfort. On one side of the vault I felt a small wooden plank apparently let into the wall, and on obtaining a light I found that a trap-door about a foot square had been ingeniously contrived to communicate with the other room of the house. The trap-door was so hung as to open inwards towards the vault, at the pleasure of the inmate. On going into the outer room, into which communication had thus been opened, I found that a row of the large earthen jars, which Horace would have called *amphoræ*, and which are used in India to store grain, had been arranged against the wall. The trap-door into the vault was effectually concealed by them, and the supply of air, food, and water to the impostor within thus cleverly provided for. The arrangement was neatly contrived, and was not likely to have attracted suspicion. Had the Bhat been a strong man, and in good health, he might, without any danger to life, and with only a minimum of discomfort, have emerged triumphantly after his six weeks' *samādhi*, and have earned a wide reputation. But the excitement and fasting were too much for him.

MONIER WILLIAMS.

THE CENCI PRISON PAPER.

In the Archivio di Stato in Rome is a bundle of documents relating to the Cenci trial, the Cenci property, and the Cenci church. These documents are mostly loose sheets, some of them in dilapidated condition; and they were treated as waste or useless documents until examined and numbered by Signor Bertolotti, the present talented archivist in charge of the records once belonging to the Dataria.

Among these documents is a paper book, entitled 'Libro dove sonno scritte tutte le spese fatte alli Cenci et altri in detta causa de ordine del S^{re} fiscale et del S^{re} ulisse.'

The book contains about thirty-five leaves, and has the following table of contents:—

La sig ^a Lucretia Cenci,	a fogli N° 2
La sig ^a Beatrice Cenci,	a fogli N° 19
Il s ^{re} Giacomo Cenci,	a fogli N° 29
Il s ^{re} Bernardo Cenci,	a fogli N° 32
Giorgio Tanci Veneziano,	a fogli N° 35
Lazzaro loro servitore,	a fogli N° 35
Ant ^o de zio dal Bergo,	a fogli N° 35
Calidania,	a fogli N° 35
Remasto de Casa,	a fogli N° 35

The accounts for Lucretia and Beatrice Cenci begin on the 28th of June, 1599, and terminate on the eve of their execution, the 10th of September, 1599.

Lucretia's account begins thus:—

Adi 28 giug^a 1599—

La sig^a Lucretia cenci comencio a magnare alle spese del Cap^o, et una serva.

It was added, *et un guardia*, but these words were crossed out.

Cena	tarantello ..	Baj. 12
	chiarello ..	12
	pesci ..	15
	pane e insalata ..	6
	Candele ..	3

Adi 29 detto—

Pranzo	chiarello ..	Baj. 16
	pesci ..	10
	tarantello ..	10
	Alice ..	5
	frutti ..	10
	pane e menestra ..	6

On the following day, the 30th, she had pigeons (*piccioni*), which cost 40 baiocchi, and veal (*vitella*), which cost 15 baiocchi.

The last entry for Lucretia was for her supper, on the 10th of September:—

Cena	pesci ..	Baj. 40
	tarantello ..	12
	chiarello ..	16
	frutti e neve ..	10
	pane e insalata ..	5
	Candele ..	3

Beatrice Cenci's account begins thus:—

Adi 28 giug^a—

La sig^a Beatrice cenci comencio a magnare alle spese del Cap^o ed una serva.

Cena	Chiarello ..	Baj. 12
	pesci ..	15
	tarantello ..	12
	frutti ..	6
	pane e insalata ..	5
	Candele ..	3

Adi 29 detto—

Pranzo	chiarello ..	Baj. 16
	pesci ..	15
	tarantello ..	12
	alice ..	5
	pane e manestra ..	6
	Frutti ..	10

The last dinner and supper of Beatrice were as follows:—

Adi 10 detto (Settembre)—		
Pranzo	greco e ciambelle ..	Baj. 12
	pesci ..	40
	gameri ..	10
	chiarello ..	20
	frutti e neve ..	10
	pane e menestra ..	6
	chiarello tra di ..	16
Cena	pesci ..	45
	tarantello ..	15
	chiarello ..	16
	frutti e neve ..	10
	ove nel tecame ..	10
	pane e insalata ..	5
	Candele ..	3

The wines tarantello, chiarello, and greco were those at that time commonly used in Rome by persons of position. Lobsters (*gamberi* or *gameri*) and ices were luxuries then as now. The general cost of a supper appears to have been about 50 baiocchi, and of a dinner about 70 or 80 baiocchi, for each of the ladies and her maid or *serva*.

Beatrice Cenci made her last will and testament on the 27th of August, 1599, and gave a legacy to her servant of 200 scudi, in these terms:—

"Item, lascio come di sopra per l'amor di Dio a M^{re} Bastiana, vedova, quale me ha servito nella mia p^{re}gonia, scudi ducento di mo^a accio preghi Iddio per l'anima mia."

The accounts for Giacomo Cenci begin on the 7th of August, and for Bernardo Cenci on the 9th of August, and terminate for both on the 16th of August, 1599.

A great many documents concerning the Cenci family and property are contained among the loose sheets; and one of these papers relates to an outrage committed by the Jews upon the rector of the church of S. Tommaso's a' Cenci as he was carrying the Sacrament to a sick man, one Giacomo Mattia, who lived in the house of Signor Ludovico Cenci, at the wall of the Jews. The Jews, it appears, pelted with stones the procession which escorted, the Sacrament. This paper is endorsed, "All Ill^{mo} et R^{mo} Sig^{re} Card^{le} Savello, Vic^o di N. S. Sommo Inquisitore"; and is marked, "Per Il S^{mo} Sacramento contra Judæos." Cardinal Giacomo Savelli was created cardinal, and made one of the Inquisitors of the Faith, by Pius IV., whose pontificate began in 1559. Savelli was continued in those offices by succeeding Popes until his death

in 1587. The document bears no date, and may be assigned to any year between 1575 and 1587. It is thus worded:—

Ill^{mo} et R^{mo} Sig^{re} et Prone sempre col^{mo}.

Si espone humilmente a V. S. Ill^{ma}, da parte di Consalvo, Rettore della parrocchia di S^{re} Tomasso alli Cenci, qualmente Dominica la sera 3 di Maggio, circa mezza hora di notte, occorrendo necessita a esso Rettore di portare il S^{mo} Sacram^{to} a un' ammalato, che habita in una casa del S^{re} Ludovico Cencio pressa al muro de' Giudei a canto alla Sinagoga, et essendo accompagnato dal suo popolo con le Torcie, croce et campanello, appresso al S^{mo} Sacram^{to}, furono molti et molti sassi da Giudei, li quali vederano dalle fenestre quello, che da Christiani si faceva; et però che apostata per dispregio tiravano al S^{mo} Sacram^{to}, il quale loro hanno in grandissima abominazione: Di maniera, che alcuni di quelli che accompagnavano et portavano le Torcie, hanno ricevuto delle sassate. Per tanto si supplica a V. S. Ill^{ma} si degni di provvedere, che tra Giudei si trovino i delinquenti, per mezzo delli fattori de' Giudei etiamdico con pene, et si castigano; provvedendo ancora per l'avvenire. Atteso che la insolentia de' Giudei e grande, et ben spesso sono molestissimi et insolentissimi contra questa chiesa parrocchiale, et le case habitate pressa a Giudei sotto la jurisdictione della medesima parrocchiale, con molti danni et scandali de' X^{ani}: et di tutto si potra meglio torre informazione dalle persone nominate qui di sotto, che accompagnavano il S^{mo} Sacram^{to}, quod in nostris partibus lapidibus Judæorum contra Christum et Christianos redeunt tempora S^{re} Stephanⁱ. Et poi di tutto se ne stimarà ricevere da V. S. Ill^{ma} debita et necessaria protezione al S^{mo} Sacram^{to} et S^a Religione; et dal Rettore et suoi parrochiani gratia singolare contra la insolentia et perfidia de' Giudei.

(Signed)

Vincenzo facchino, che accompagnava et portava la Intorcica.
Laurentio di Murtia, che portava l'Intorcica et fu percorso d'una sassata.
Maestro franc^o gipponaro pelamantello, che portava una Intorcica.
Juliana Matriciana, che accompagnava et relevò una sassata.
Madonna Martha di Castelnovo, che accompagnava il S^{mo} Sacram^{to}.
Madonna Mattia, lavandara, moglie dell' ammalato Jacomo.
Madonna Virginia, moglie d' Vincenzo facchino.
Madonna Caterina, figliuola di Vincenzo facchino, et moglie di Menico (Dominico).
Madonna Porcia, fig^{lia} di Mad^{ma} Savina, che accompagnava et relevò una sassata da Giudei.
Tutti sono habitanti parrochiani della p^a parrocchia di S^{re} Tomasso alli Cenci.

W. MAZIERE BRADY.

ETHELWARD AND ASSER.

Derby House, Eccles.

I HAVE, I think, succeeded in showing that no part of the life of Alfred which purports to have been written by Asser could have been written by him or by any contemporary of the great king. There still remains the question of deciding when it was written, and this can, I believe, be answered tolerably satisfactorily. Before we treat of this question, however, it will be convenient to fix as closely as we can the date of Ethelward's chronicle, and also to examine the method of its composition.

Lappenberg, and not Stevenson, as is wrongly asserted in the 'Mon. Hist. Brit.', was the first to clearly show when Ethelward lived and wrote, and who he was, and Stevenson has merely adopted Lappenberg's arguments and conclusions. Ethelward calls himself Patricius Consul Fabius Questor Ethelwardus, and he dedicated his work to a relation (*consobrina*) named Matilda, who was descended from King Alfred through his granddaughter Eadgyth, the wife of the Emperor Otho the First. The number of descents from Alfred to Matilda is marked by the word *atavus*, by which he is described. Lappenberg has most clearly shown that this description applies to the daughter of Liudolf, the son of Otho and Eadgyth by Ida, daughter of Hermann, Duke of Alemannia, and married to Obizzo of Milan, the ancestor of the Visconti family (Lappenberg, Introduction, xlv). She became Abbess of Quedlinburg, and died in 1011, and her birth, registered by the Annalista Saxo in 949. This conclusion of Lappenberg has been endorsed by the high authority of Mr. Stevenson and Sir Thomas Hardy, and seems incontrovertible. The work of Ethelward was therefore written before 1011 and after 949. Now during the interval there were three distin-

guished men of the name; but the great balance of evidence makes it almost certain that our Ethelward was the son of the Ealdorman "Ethelmar the Great," who died in 1017, and not of Ethelward, the son of Ethelwine, who died in 1016. This view has been supported by Sir Thomas Hardy.

Now Ethelmar and his son Ethelward were both patrons of learned men, and among their clients was the most distinguished writer of Anglo-Saxon times who wrote in the vernacular, namely, Alfrie. "In the year 988 or 989 Alfrie was sent by Alfheh, then Bishop of Winchester, to regulate or govern the newly established abbey of Cerne, in Dorsetshire, at the request of the founder, Ealdorman Ethelmar. He states that at this time he was a monk and presbyter (masse-preost). Alfrie evidently lived for some time under the patronage of Ethelmar and his son, Ealdorman Ethelward, at whose request he wrote several of his books, and more especially his large collection of Anglo-Saxon homilies, consisting of two series, one composed soon after he went to Cerne, apparently in the year 990, the other about the end of the year 991, after the Danish invasion of that year, which is alluded to in it. In the MS. of the homilies, now preserved in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, and which is supposed to be in Alfrie's own handwriting, he states that he had written a copy of these homilies for Ethelward, in which, at his desire, he had inserted four more homilies than in the manuscript just mentioned. It was also at Ethelward's request that Alfrie made his translation of Genesis; and it was probably at the instigation of Ethelmar that he abridged the rule of Ethelwold for the monks of his other foundation of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire." This account I have abstracted from Mr. Wright's 'Biographia Literaria,' i. 482, as illustrating the position of Ethelward as a cultivated person, and as the prompter of England's greatest early writer. Before leaving Alfrie I may express a great regret that, while those of his homilies which relate to doctrinal questions have been often published and were much used in the controversies at the time of the Reformation, the second series, which are historical, and perhaps comprise the first collected group of lives of the saints, should never have been printed, or, so far as I know, examined. Nor are they mentioned in that most invaluable and learned work, Sir Thomas Hardy's 'Catalogue of British History.' They are contained in the MS. Julius E VII. in the Cotton Collection. Mr. Thompson has most kindly abstracted the headings of these homilies, which are, I think, deserving of mention in your pages. They run thus:—

- De Nativitate Xti.
- „ S. Eugenia
- „ „ Basilio
- „ „ Hilario et Basilissa
- „ „ Sebastiano
- „ „ Mauro
- „ „ Agnete
- „ „ Agatha and Lucia
- De Cathedra St. Petri
- „ xl. Militibus
- „ Capite jejunii
- „ Oratione Mogsi
- „ S. Georgio
- „ „ Marco Evang.
- „ Memoria Sanctorum
- „ Auguriis
- „ Libro Regum
- „ S. Albano
- „ „ Aeldryda
- „ „ Swithuno
- „ „ Apollonare
- „ „ vii. Dormientibus
- „ „ Abdone et Lennae
- „ Machabeis
- „ „ St. Oswoldo
- „ „ Cruce
- „ „ Legione Thebeorum
- „ „ S. Dionisio
- „ „ Eustachio
- „ „ Martino
- „ „ Eadmundo
- „ „ Eufrosia

- De S. Cecilia
- „ Crisanto et Daria
- „ S. Thoma Apost.
- „ „ Interrogationibus Sigewulfi Presbyteri.

It is to be hoped that some day the authorities who control the Rolls series will give us an English Corpus Sanctorum, and supply us with the only materials, save a few meagre annals, which remain for our history in the eighth and ninth centuries, or, in default of their doing so, and imitating the example of Pertz, &c., that the Church of which Bishop Clifford is such a conspicuous ornament may be induced to do so. But let us return to Ethelward. We have seen how he was the patron of Alfrie. It was doubtless with the assistance of the latter that he composed his Chronicle, and the facts which we have named enable us to limit its composition to about the first half-dozen years of the eleventh century, which agrees with Lappenberg's conclusion that it was written about the year 1000. There cannot be the least doubt that the greater part of Ethelward's work is translated directly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a work which he does not always seem to have understood; and we consequently find imbedded in his text certain mistakes which enable us to trace its paternity without fail. Thus, under the year 500 he has mistaken the Saxon letters *rt* for *st*, and tells us of the arrival of the "post" and his son Beda, instead of Port, as in the Chronicle ('Mon. Hist. Britt.,' 503). In the year 658 we have the following sentence:—"Decursis quippe annis tribus, Cenuualh et Pionna reges bella restaurant," &c. Here he has translated the Saxon *et* by the Latin *et*, and thus converted the place Peonna, or Pen, into a man's name (*id.* 506, note). In the year 661 he writes:—"Cenuualh gessit bellum . . . et captivum duxit Uulfhere filium Penda in Easesdune," when the Chronicle has, "Gehergeade Uulfhere Pending oð Easesdune," and where he has made Uulfhere the object instead of the subject of the verb (*id.* 506, Earle's 'Parallel Chronicles,' Introduction, lvii). Again, in the year 710, where we read in the Chronicle that Ine and Nun fought with Gerent, king of the Welsh, Ethelward has united the Wid and the Gerent, and translated it, "Nunna et Ine reges bellum gesserunt contra Uuthgirete regem."

In the year 838 he has again misread Port as "post," and thus confused the sense of the passage entirely. Again, under the year 889, we find him saying, "Tum et orco tradit spiramen Guthrum Borealiun rex Anglorum," in which he has misunderstood the phrase "Nordrena cyning," i.e., rex Normannicus, for King of the Northern Angles ('Mon. Hist. Britt.,' 517). Lastly, the verses with which Ethelward closes his narrative are a corrupt version of those found in the Chronicle under the year 973. These facts make it quite clear, as Sir Thomas Hardy, Mr. Earle, and others have concluded, that Ethelward's Chronicle is in the main a translation of some copy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The variants which appear in his text, and which in many cases are very valuable, were either derived from a copy of the Chronicle not now extant, or more probably were insertions of his own from facts preserved traditionally in his family, or derived from his friend Alfrie. The mention of the death of the Northumbrian Guthred and other notices of Northumbrian history seem to point to his having had access to some materials from that district, and it is to be hoped that his text will some time receive a more minute analysis and examination than it has hitherto done. Let us now turn once more to Asser. In the first place, it seems quite incredible to me that Ethelward, who devoted himself in his Chronicle to a special account of Alfred, as bringing before his relative the glories of their common ancestor, who was a patron of Alfrie, and a man of great consequence in Southern history, and who had special means of information, should have overlooked such a mine of matter as Asser's Life of the great king, if such a Life had then existed, and this fact alone would prove to me that the pseudo-Asser's narra-

tive was written at a later date. Now while it is quite evident that Ethelward knew nothing of the pseudo-Asser, there is great probability that the latter had seen Ethelward's account, and it would seem that he borrowed the similes which I shall presently quote from the following passage of Ethelward. "Nuperque iterato ordine manifestius consolidare incipiam tibi, consobrina Mathildis veneranda; et veluti advecta navis per gurgites undarum longinqua spatia, tenet jam portum, quæ diligenti tramite explorarat; ita et nos quasi more nautarum, ingredimur," &c. ('Mon. Hist. Britt.,' 514). In the same way, Asser, after one of his digressions, says, "Sed ut more navigantium loquar ne diutius navim undis et velamentis concedentes, et terra longius evanigantes longum circumferamur inter tantas bellorum clades, et annorum enumerationes; ad id quod nos maxime ad hoc incitavit, nobis redeundum est censeo" (*id.* 473); and, as if not satisfied with once using the simile, he again repeats it later on, saying, "Igitur ut ad id, unde digressus sum redeam, ne diuturna navigatione portum optate quietis omittere cogar" (*id.* 484). The parallelism in the simile here is very marked.

There is a passage in the ordinary editions of Asser which would point the same way, were we not assured that it did not exist in the elder recension of the Life, it being absent from Florence and from the older MSS. This is the passage relating to the death of Saint Edmund, the King of East Anglia, which he says took place on a Friday, the twenty-fourth moon, and also Christmas Day. This is a mistake, for, in 856, Christmas Day fell upon a Sunday (Giles's Asser, 449, note), and it is apparently a mistake derived from Abbo, whose Life was written at the end of the tenth century. But, putting this aside, the arguments above used seem to show that "the Life" was written after the Chronicle of Ethelward. That is after the commencement of the eleventh century. That is the date assigned by Mr. Thompson of the British Museum for the older script in the fragments of the Cotton MS. Now one of the oldest chroniclers to incorporate the Vita was the author of the 'Historia Regum,' generally quoted as Simeon of Durham, and when we turn to his chronicle we find it servilely following the mistakes in the genealogy of the West-Saxon kings contained in this very Cotton MS. (Hinde's Edition, Surtees Society, 43 note g). This fact and the coincidence of its date with the date at which, from other circumstances, it would appear that the Vita was written, makes it exceedingly probable that this Cotton MS. is the *fons et origo* of the rest, is the original from which the rest were compiled. There still remains ample work for further criticism, but I think I have shown good grounds for desiring that a new and critical edition of the Vita, and also, by the way, of the unquestionably late compilation known as the 'Annales,' should be undertaken. Meanwhile I would claim to have shown that the Vita was not written by Asser, nor by any contemporary of Alfred, but most probably in the early part of the eleventh century, and that its value is that of a collection of traditions brought together a century and a half after the events they refer to happened. This conclusion is of marked importance in other respects, besides its relation to the life of Alfred; one of the most important is the light it throws on the age of the earlier part of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a point to which I hope to turn in another letter.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

THE CAXTON EXHIBITION.

In further tracing the history of the art of printing on the Continent, we find that it was introduced into France in the year 1470, through the exertions of two theologians of the Sorbonne, Guillaume Fichet and Jean de la Pierre, who induced three working printers, named Ulrich Gering, Martin Crantz, and Michael Friburger, to come out of Germany and set up a press at Paris. Here a room was fitted up for them in the College

of the Sorbonne itself, where they commenced operations. Their first work, and the first book supposed to have been printed at Paris, was the 'Epistolæ Gasparini Pergamensis,' of which a copy is exhibited by Earl Spencer. Lambinet, in his 'Recherches sur l'imprimerie,' informs us that, when printing was first practised in Paris, the copyists, who up to that time were very numerous, fearing that their occupation would disappear, petitioned the Parliament against the early printers, and that the Parliament actually ordered their books to be seized and confiscated. The King, however, Louis XI., notwithstanding his many bad qualities, was a patron of letters, and would not allow this persecution, but ordered the property of the printers to be restored to them. Indeed, we are told that, so far back as the year 1462, he had himself commissioned Nicholas Jenson to go to Mentz and learn the new art, which he was to bring back with him into Paris. Jenson went on his errand, but never returned to France, choosing rather to establish himself at Venice, where, as we have seen, he set up a press in the year 1469. Perhaps he preferred working for the magnificoes of Venice to being the tool of such a tyrant as Louis XI.

Printing, however, prospered in Paris, for we are told by Panzer that during the fifteenth century there were as many as eighty-five printers in that city, who between them produced more than 790 works; and since the time when Panzer wrote many more have been ascertained.

There are not many of the Paris books in this Exhibition. The specimens sent, however, speak well for the quality of the art. Among them is a Latin Bible, in two volumes, 1475-6, printed by Gering, Crantz, and Friburger; the 'Chroniques de France,' Pasquier Bonhomme, 1476, 3 vols.; and the 'Contumes de Normandie,' on vellum, from the press of Jean du Pré, all three lent by Earl Spencer. Earl Beauchamp sends the 'Antidotarium Salutarium,' P. Le Dru, 1499; Sion College sends 'Isidori Hyspalensis preclarissimum opus,' G. Wolff and T. Kerver, 1499; the Rev. W. Gott, 'Heures à l'usage de Rome,' T. Kerver, 1499; also a book of 'Hours,' on vellum, by Pigouchet, 1500. Paris and Lyons were famous a few years afterwards for their numerous editions of these books of Hours, which were being elegantly printed with woodcut illustrations and borders. The English Books of Hours for Salisbury use were, for the most part, printed by the Paris and Lyons printers on behalf of the English publishers. The Dutch Church in Austin Friars sends the 'Chroniques de France,' printed by A. Vêrard; and the Signet Library a Terence, with woodcuts, by the same printer. Mr. Blades sends a remarkable book, the 'Commentarii in Lucretium,' printed by Jodocus Badius Ascensius, appended to which is the following note: "On the title-page there is the earliest representation of a printing press. Jodocus Badius, surnamed Ascensius, from his birthplace Assche, near Brussels, established a press at Paris about 1512. He was father-in-law to the two celebrated printers, Robert Stephens and Vasconan."

At Lyons printing was introduced by Bartholomé Buyer, who printed his first work, 'Lotharii Diaconi Compendium,' in 1473. Earl Spencer sends the 'Légende Dorée,' printed by him in 1476, and the 'Recueil des Histoires de Troye,' printed by Michel Topie in 1490; the Signet Library sends the 'Pérégrinations de Jerusalem,' of Breydenbach, printed by M. Topie and J. Heremberck in 1488.

At Rouen printing was introduced by the Lallemant family, under the superintendence of M. Morin and P. Manfer, either in 1483 or 1487. The only specimen of printing in this city exhibited is from the library of the Inner Temple, the 'Tenores Novelli. Impressi per me Wilhelmum le tailleur in opulentissima civitate rothomagensi, juxta prioratum sancti laudi ad instantiam Richardi Pynson.' Pynson, as we have seen, afterwards came to London, where he received letters of naturalization, and obtained the patent of king's printer in 1503.

In Switzerland printing was first introduced at Münster in 1470, of which we have a specimen lent by Earl Spencer, the 'Mamotractus, seu expositio Vocabulorum in Bibliis.'

At Basle it was introduced either by B. Rot or B. Richel in 1474. Sion College sends 'Michaelis de Carchano Mediolanensis Sermonarium Triplicatum,' printed in this city by M. Wenssler in 1479, and the 'Moralia Sancti Gregorii,' by N. Kesler, 1496; Mr. H. White sends the 'Stultifera Navis' of S. Brant, printed by J. B. de Olpe in 1497; and Earl Spencer a copy of Erasmus's Testament, Greek and Latin, first edition, printed by Froben in 1516. "J. Froben, of Franconia, studied at the University of Basle, where he began printing in 1491. He was on terms of intimacy with the savants of the day, and was highly praised by Erasmus for his generosity and disinterestedness."

Of printing in Geneva, there is only one specimen, but that is the first book there produced, the 'Livre des Saints Anges,' 'Imprimé à Geneve,' 1478, probably from the press of Adam Steynschawer; exhibited by Earl Spencer.

We next come to the introduction of printing into the Low Countries, with reference to which, under the heading "Utrecht, 1471-73," we have the following note in the Catalogue, from information supplied by Mr. Bradshaw, of the University Library, Cambridge:—"The first town of Holland in which typography was practised. Nic. Ketelaer and Gherardus de Leempt were the first printers who put their names or an imprint to their books here; but from the fact that the woodcuts of the 'Speculum' (a copy of which is exhibited among the Block Books), when first cut up and used to illustrate other books, occur in books printed at Utrecht in 1481, it is at least possible that the whole group of books printed in the types of the 'Speculum,' which were formerly attributed to Coster, were in reality printed here. A copy of one of these books, now at the Hague, was bought during the period 1471-74: they must, therefore, at least, be placed back as far as that date." So much for the 'Haarlem Legend'! The only book here exhibited from the Utrecht Press is the 'Fasciculus Temporum,' J. Veldenaer, 1480, lent by F. Muller & Co. "Veldener," we are told, "had already printed at Louvain in 1476, and in 1483 set up a press at Culemborg."

With respect to printing at Alost, we have also a note, from information supplied by Mr. Bradshaw:—"Johannes de Westfalia, the earliest printer in Belgium, printed his first work here in 1473, in conjunction with Thierri Martens. He removed to Louvain between June and December, 1474, and continued working there until 1496. Th. Martens, after producing one book by himself in October, 1474, ceases altogether, until he reappears as a Master Printer in 1487, from which time he continued an uninterrupted course either at Alost, Antwerp, or Louvain, for more than forty years. He has been called the 'Aldus' of the Low Countries." A copy of the 'Speculum Conversionis Peccatorum,' printed at Alost in 1473, is lent by Earl Spencer, being the first book printed in the Low Countries, with a date.

Of Bruges and Colard Mansion, in 1476, we have already spoken.

At Deventer printing was introduced in 1477.

Sir Charles Reed sends a book, printed by Jacobus de Breda in 1494, the 'Quatuor Novissima,' a favourite subject with the early printers.

At Delft printing was introduced in 1477; at Gouda in 1477; at Antwerp in 1482; at Haarlem in 1483; and at Amsterdam not until 1523.

In Spain the first printing press was set up at Seville, in 1476, by three Spaniards, A. Martinez, B. Segura, and A. Del Puerto. Lord Hatherley sends a copy of the 'Leyes de Partida,' printed in this city in 1491.

At Burgos printing was introduced in 1485. Mr. Albert Cohn, of Berlin, sends a beautiful book, printed here in 1488 by Fadrique Aleman, the 'Copilacion de Leyes.'

At Toledo it was introduced in 1486. Lord

Spencer sends a copy of the splendid Mozarabic Missal, here printed in 1502.

At Valladolid printing was introduced in 1493; and at Alcalá in 1502. Here, in 1514-17, was printed the famous Complutensian Polyglot Bible, at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, a fine copy of which is exhibited from the Library of Sion College.

In Turkey printing was first practised by the Jews at Constantinople about the year 1490. They printed in Hebrew down to about 1598. The first printed Turkish book appears to have been a Turkish-Arabic Lexicon, produced in 1726.

In Denmark printing was first practised at Schleswig in 1486, where a Missal was printed by Stephen Arndes, of which Mr. H. Wilson, of the British Museum, sends a fac-simile, the Colophon. At Copenhagen it was introduced in 1493.

At Holum, in Iceland, it was introduced in 1530. Mr. Wilson sends fac-simile leaves of two books here printed in 1578, and one in 1584.

In Spanish America printing was first practised at Mexico in 1555; and in British America, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, where in 1640 was produced the "Bay Psalm Book," as it is called, being an American translation of the Psalms by Thomas Wild, John Eliot, and others, printed by Stephen Daye. A copy of this is exhibited from the Bodleian Library, being the only copy known in Europe.

And here we conclude our brief notice of the progress of the Art of Printing, as illustrated by the specimens shown in the Caxton Exhibition.

AN EMENDATION OF KENNICOTT'S.

THE following paper has been found amongst Dr. Kennicott's MSS., preserved formerly in the Radcliffe Library, and now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford:—

מדוע נסדף אבירך לא עמד כי יהוה הדפו: "Why are thy valiant men swept away? they stood not, because the Lord did drive them."—Jer. xlv. 15.

Jeremiah foretells here the conquest of Egypt, by Nebuchadnezzar, in the reign of Pharaoh Hophra. And in this verse he addresseth himself to Egypt, as the fair country in distress; asking her, "Why are thy valiant men swept away?" &c. But the force of this irony will be felt in a much higher degree when we have recovered the true reading. At present the Hebrew makes no sense at all; being literally—"Why is thy valiant man swept away? he stood not, because Jehovah did drive him"; where, on the authority of the three singulars, the one plural must be corrected. And it is very fortunate that the whole verse is restored to consistency by this correction; which is supported by no less than forty-eight MSS. reading אבירך. But, though the verse now makes sense, have we got its full and true sense? The Greek version has a very important variation; and it will be much for the honour of that version if it should prove to be well grounded. At present, it seems wide of all truth, and entirely arbitrary; for, instead of, "Why is thy valiant man swept away?"—it reads Δία τι ἐφύγεν ὁ Ἀπίς ὁ μοσχὸς ὁ ἐκλεκτός σου. Now, as אביר is ταυρος (Pa. xxii. 12 and l. 13), and as בריר is frequently ἐκλεκτός, it is evident that ἐκλεκτός, being here only as the version of a different reading, must be omitted, and the words then will be Δία τι ἐφύγεν ὁ Ἀπίς ὁ μοσχὸς σου. And now we shall soon see light break in upon this venerable version; if we place the words together (inverting the Greek) and subjoin a few remarks.—

אבירך נסדף אבירך—already corrected to—

מדוע נסדף אבירך

מדוע	נס	ה	אבירך
Δία τι	ἐφύγεν	ὁ Ἀπίς	ὁ μοσχὸς σου

As נס is thus detached, is most evidently the original of the verb ἐφύγεν, there can be little doubt but that the remaining two letters הף express the curious and original noun, i.e., the name of Apis, the celebrated idol of the Egyptians. For

the last syllable of this word, Ap-is, is only the Greek termination, like that of *Μεμφ-ις*, which (in xlv. 15, &c.) is the Greek version of *פִּי*, Noph. And there are many instances where the letter *פ* before another consonant is expressed by Alpha.—

בַּעַל חָמוֹן (Baal-Hamon), *Βαελ αμων*, Cant. viii. 11.

אֶסַר חָדָד (Esar-Haddon), *Ασαρ αδαν*, Ez. iv. 2. חָדָד, *αδων*, Neh. ii. 13.—*αδων*, 2 S. x. 1—3.

See also this same version of this same book, Jer. xxxii. 7, 8, and 12; lii. 1, &c. It is particularly observable that the very king of Egypt, who was to be thus destroyed, deserted thus by his favourite idol, *דִּי*, *Απ-ις*, was *פִּרְעֹה הַפָּרִיעַ*, Pharaoh Hophra, Jer. xlv. 30; where the Greek word is *Ουαφρη*: which word, together with the authority of Herodotus, who calls this king *Απρις* (Euterp. 161), prove clearly that *דִּי* is properly *Απ*, agreeably to the preceding remarks.

Consequently, the irony or sarcasm is happily restored in this insulting triumph over the Egyptian Apis, as over the Moabite Chemosh, at xlviii. 46. Consequently, the Greek version is completely vindicated, even in this desperate instance. Lastly, the Hebrew MSS. are of great importance.

A part of this ingenious and plausible emendation was suggested by the late Dr. M. Levy, the celebrated Semitic paleographer of Breslau, in the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*, vol. xi. p. 70, in connexion with the word *דִּפִּי*, *Apis*, in the Carpentras Aramaic inscription.

THE NEW KEATS LETTERS.

I HAVE been induced by the communications of your correspondents "V." and "X." to look through the great mass of George Keats' letters in my possession. I find only one which bears upon the point at issue with regard to the date of George Keats' visit to England. It is one which begins as follows:—

"Louisville, June 18th, 1820.

"My dear John,
"Where will our miseries end? So soon as the Thursday after I left London you were attacked with a dangerous illness, an hour after I left this for England my little girl became so ill as to approach the grave, dragging our dear George after her. You are recovered (thank *sic*) I hear the bad and good news together, they are recovered, and yet"

CHARLES W. DILKE.

Literary Gossip.

WE understand that M. Victor Hugo's work on the *Coup d'Etat*, the publication of which on an early day we have already announced, will be based on a Diary which the poet kept at the time of the memorable occurrences he describes. The book will in no sense be a reproduction of his previous *brochure* on the same subject.

THE publication of Mr. Swinburne's new volume of 'Poems and Ballads' has been deferred.

THE article which Mrs. Mark Pattison contributes to the new number of the *Contemporary Review* is to form the opening chapter of a work on the Art of the French Renaissance, upon which she has for some years been at work, and which, we hope, will now shortly appear.

THE second and concluding volume of 'Modern Birmingham and its Institutions,' by Dr. J. A. Langford, will be published next week.

MR. HENRY STEVENS has at length contributed to the Caxton Catalogue his long-expected Introduction to the collection of Bibles shown in the Exhibition at South

Kensington, having been prevented hitherto from doing so through illness. The delay will be atoned for by some important information which it contains relative to the translation and place of printing of the Coverdale Bible of 1535. Hitherto the honour of producing it has been assigned to Lubeck, Frankfort, Zürich, Hamburg, Cologne, Worms, and other places. Mr. Stevens, however, says that he is prepared to prove that it was printed at Antwerp by Jacob Van Meteren, and very probably also translated by him, Miles Coverdale having been employed only as corrector.

THE Hunterian Club is about to issue its fourth annual Report. The books for the fourth year are now in the binders' hands, and it is hoped that the issue will be ready for delivery to the members next week.

ALL the known works of Samuel Rowlands, as given in Mr. Hazlitt's 'Handbook,' are now reprinted by the Hunterian Club, with the exception of 'A Theatre of Delightful Recreation,' 1605, and 'Six London Gossips,' 1607, both lost pieces, at least the Council have been unable to hear of any copies existing; nor have they been able to discover the first edition of 'Dr. Merryman,' 1607. The Club's reprint has been made from Mr. Huth's copy of the second edition of 1609. Should it be found within a reasonable time, and access had to it, the Council would reprint the first edition relegating the second to the Appendix. An entry in the 'Stationers' Registers' shows that another production by Rowlands if printed, as it most likely was, has dropped out of sight:—

"22 Maij 1617.

"Master Pauier.—Entred for his copie vnder the handes of master Tauernor and both the wardens, A Poeme intituled *The Bride*, written by SAMUEL ROWLANDE, - - - vjd."

It is intended to print a sheet or two of short Miscellaneous Pieces by Rowlands, of which the following are known to the Council:—Lines before Thomas Andrewes's 'Vnmasking of a Feminine Machiavell,' 1604; lines on Ben Jonson's 'Volpone,' in W. Parkes's 'Curtaine Drawer of the World,' 1612; a Ballad on Sir Thomas Overbury, 1614; lines in T. Collins's 'Teares of Love,' 1615; lines 'To My Louing Friend, Iohn Taylor,' in the Water Poet's works, folio, 1630. In 1815 Sir Walter Scott reprinted 'The Letting of Humors Blood in the Head-vaine,' for which he wrote a short Preface. Although since that time much has been written about the tracts themselves, nothing has been discovered about Rowlands's personal history; and it has been suggested that this Preface of Sir Walter's should be reproduced, with a Bibliographical Index of critical extracts from other authorities. A Glossarial Index and Title-pages will be added.

ONLY two tracts by Thomas Lodge have been reprinted this year, as the Council of the Hunterian Club were anxious to finish all the Rowlands tracts. Through the kindness of Mr. S. Christie-Miller, the Council have had access to the first edition of 'Rosalynde,' 1590, and to the 'Historie of Robert, Second Duke of Normandy,' 1591, both unique. The first mentioned has been several times reprinted from the second edition of 1592, while the first edition has never yet been reprinted. Mr. Christie-Miller's copy unfortunately wants the whole of sheet R, or four leaves, and this

missing portion will be supplied from the second edition. Mr. A. B. Stewart's presentation volume of Garden's 'Life of Bishop Elphinstone' and 'The Theatre of Scottish Worthies' is not yet ready, but will shortly be issued to members. About half of the Bannatyne Manuscript is now issued to Members, and there is reason for hoping that another year will see this important manuscript entirely printed.

THE memorial presented to the Duke of Richmond by the deputation that waited on him a fortnight ago, suggests that the executive body for the proposed University of Manchester should consist of the President, Treasurer, and Principal of the College, one member nominated by the Lord President of the Privy Council, two members nominated by the Court, one by the President, three by the Senate, and two by the Graduates. As for the vexed question of the appointment of external examiners, the memorialists propose to appoint examiners to conduct, conjointly with the professors and lecturers, the examinations of the several departments of the University, or the examinations in such groups of subjects as may be formed for its scheme of degree and general higher examinations; to place the appointment of such external examiners in the hand of the authorities of the University, or of a committee selected for the purpose by them; and to assign to such examiners a fixed annual salary, payable out of the funds of the University,—the Professors to receive no special payment for examinations.

PROF. FOWLER, of Oxford, is preparing for the Clarendon Press a critical edition of Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' with an elaborate Preface. Mr. Thurstield, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, is engaged upon a new edition of Bacon's 'Essays' for the same establishment.

THE authors of 'Ready Money Mortiboy' and 'The Golden Butterfly' are engaged upon a novel, entitled 'By Celia's Arbour,' to be published in the *Graphic* on the 1st of September, and run about seven months; and a second to commence in the *World* on the 2nd of January, 1878, and run about six months. The title of the latter work is 'The Monks of Thelema.' The Christmas number of *All the Year Round* will also be from their pen.

THE death is announced of Mr. Samuel Warren. His 'Passages from the Diary of a late Physician' made his reputation forty years ago. 'Ten Thousand a Year,' published four years afterwards, was highly popular. 'Now and Then,' 1847, was not so successful; and 'The Lily and the Bee,' brought out at the time of the Exhibition of 1851, was a signal failure. After that time Mr. Warren published little or nothing.

PROF. CARL VOLLMÖLLER, of Erlangen, who lately published, together with Prof. Hoffmann, of Munich, the Old French poem 'Brut' (a translation of Wace's 'Roman de Brut'), is preparing for publication another Old French poem, called 'The Romaunt of the Emperor Octavian,' from the unique MS. in the Bodleian Library. The Old English text of this poem was edited, in 1844, by Mr. Halliwell, in the fourteenth volume of the Percy Society. Prof. Vollmöller intends also to bring out the 'Libro de Cosmographia,' by the famous Pedro de Medina. The work, preserved also in the

Bodleian Library, is composed in a form of dialogue, and is dedicated to the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

THE COUNTESS A. DE GASPARIN is translating into French 'The Americans at Home,' by Rev. David Macrae. It is to be published in Paris, with an Introduction by the Countess.

AN antiquary writes:—

"Whether it is due to the recent measures of 'economy' at the Stationery Office, of which we have heard so much of late, or whether it is caused by pure carelessness, I do not, of course, know; but I do know that the recently-published 'Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission' is printed partly on white paper and partly on toned paper, first a sheet of one kind, then a few of the other, and so on, right through the volume. No private establishment would issue a work so printed."

MESSES. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish, in their series of History Primers, edited by Mr. J. R. Green, a 'Primer of Roman Antiquities,' by Prof. A. S. Wilkins, of the Owens College, Manchester. 'The Primer of Latin Literature' in the same series will come from the pen of Prof. Seeley.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. L. Sanford, the author of 'Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion.' Had Mr. Sanford enjoyed better health, he would probably have taken a distinguished place among English historians. He was an interesting writer, and contributed many able reviews to the *Spectator*.

SCIENCE

The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., Partly written by Himself. Edited and Completed by W. Pole, F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)

THE task of the biographer is one of the most difficult of those which can be attempted by the man of letters. It is so for the reason that qualities are required for its discharge of a nature so opposite that a perfect balance in their activity is only possible to minds of the rarest temper and the highest order. It is requisite for a perfect biographer to possess at the same time a sympathy with his subject approaching the glow of enthusiasm, and the calm impartiality of a disinterested judge. Hard as it may be to combine the two qualifications, a palpable absence of either of them is at once manifest to the reader, grates on his mind, and indisposes him towards the author, as well as, in most cases, towards his subject. Nor is the case altogether mended when a part of the historic sketch is autobiographical. When a man has left or has produced his own account of his own life, we listen to it under the impression that it must be more or less of an apology. At least we must expect to find any doubtful questions treated from the point of view taken by the principal actor. And it is, perhaps, as instructive, with regard to those persons whose biography is worth publishing, or, which is another thing, worth reading, to be presented with this view as with any other. We are aware that it is to be received with caution. We very likely are made acquainted with much that is of a very opposite tendency, from the statements of other persons; and we are glad to hear the actor's own statement as a plea, although not as a judgment. But when we have

only scraps or portions of autobiography, out of which an editor has to construct a mosaic interspersed with his own statements, to the difficulty before indicated is superadded that of the difference of style and of tone in the original and the supplementary matter. It is almost impossible to avoid the misfortune of being fragmentary, repetitive, scrappy, in a compound work of this description.

These difficulties have been turned, rather than surmounted, by Mr. Pole. He possesses what we have named as the first requisite for the biographer—sympathy. But he possesses it in a form that is less hard to reconcile with impartiality than is ordinarily the case. It is as a man of mechanical science, understanding, and thus sympathizing with, Fairbairn the engineer, that Mr. Pole has written his portion of the work. In so doing he has made a valuable contribution to the mechanic's library. But when we inquire into the life of Fairbairn the man, we have but little more than we can gather from his own lips. We are far from blaming the editor for this. It may be that it was the wisest course. Unhindered by any question of personal feeling, he has presented to us the leading features of the public character of a man to whom not only the practice but the science of the worker in iron is very largely indebted. He has allowed us to gather from Fairbairn's own nervous and straightforward words what manner of man this Scottish portioneer's son was during his early struggles with life, and while he was resolutely planting his feet, step by step, on the road which led so surely to well-earned wealth and fame. What he was as a man, when great and successful as an engineer, we are chiefly left to infer from one or two slight but significant hints. We have a playful and yet tender reference, from his own pen, to the "grace and dignity" of his wife, after fifty-four years of wedded life. We have the letter in which, eight years before the last cited incident, William Fairbairn respectfully, and yet proudly, declined the offer of a knighthood, which he, perhaps, thought a less honour than was due to science, if not to himself. We have the names of some of those men, the foremost in their respective walks of life, who were his friends; and we have the statement that the number of people present at his funeral was estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. Mr. Pole, then, has had the good fortune to close his work leaving the reader under the wish that he had written more. True, he may wisely have avoided the pitfalls which might have lurked in his course; but we could have wished for a fuller account of Fairbairn as a man, and in his various relations of husband, father, friend, and master, than is to be found in the present Life.

This wish is the more natural from the fact that it is evident that William Fairbairn's mind was of no ordinary temper. So sustained a courage, so buoyant a hope, so sagacious a perception of what was necessary to attain his end, so unflinching a perseverance in the course on which he had once resolved, it is hard to parallel. Among men who owed almost everything to their own high qualities and to their own exertions, Fairbairn may, perhaps, be selected as the best exemplar of the magical power of resolution. He had a natural bent for mechanics. It was by the cultivation of that bent that it was developed

into genius. It was not by relying on special insight, or by riding on any form of hobby, that Fairbairn clothed his ideas in iron. It was by patient, provident, sagacious study of every detail that he wrought. He first decided on what he required to know; he then took the wisest measures to arrive at the desired knowledge. Among these measures was the association in his labours of those men whom he regarded as able to aid him by supplying the mathematical science, the capital, or the element, whichever it were, of which he was most in need. In a word, the life of Fairbairn was ruled by the same principles, and actuated by the same resolute will, that has been displayed by a great nation of these times, since they first set themselves, when crushed by Napoleon, to the task of rendering it impossible for a French foe again to enter Berlin.

The work is too long and too important to abstract, and we have pleasure in referring our readers to its pages. It is the story of the friend and comrade of a man of like pith, George Stephenson; and of his steady advance from the post of the engine-driver of a colliery to that of the head of a great manufacturing establishment, created by himself, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of many scientific and learned bodies, and a baronet. What is most to be expected in our columns is, perhaps, some notice of Sir William Fairbairn's claims to be regarded as a literary man. Nor are these insignificant. Among other qualities of genius, he possessed a lively and fertile imagination. This, indeed, little as people ordinarily regard it as the case, is an indispensable element in the character of every great mechanic. Imagination is a creative faculty; and the steamship, the locomotive, and the electric telegraph are among its creations. But Fairbairn's was not a mechanical imagination alone. When a boy of fifteen, he began carefully to cultivate his mind by the study, among other things, of the great poets and prose-writers of England, by works of fiction, and by literary love-letters. He attained to a very pithy and nervous style; and many of his letters are models of excellence in their special departments. He always was a voluminous writer. Mr. Pole has given a chronological list of some hundred different publications, ranging from the size of a pamphlet or report of some twenty pages, to such a volume as that entitled 'Researches on the Application of Iron to Buildings,' in 376 pages, of which the fourth edition was published in 1870. The earliest work in this list is the 'Remarks on Canal Navigation, Illustrative of the Advantages of the Use of Steam as a Moving Power on Canals,' an octavo of ninety-three pages, published in 1831. The latest is a paper in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, 'On the Durability and Preservation of Iron Ships, and on Riveted Joints,' written in 1873. Among the most important of the intermediate publications are the papers on the qualities of Iron and on other metals; on the Construction of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, with a complete history of their progress; on the Expansive Action of Steam; on the Construction of Boilers and the Prevention of Explosions; on the Consumption of Fuel and the Prevention of Smoke; on the Temperature of the Earth's Crust; on Iron Shipbuilding; on Iron Armour-

plates, and on the Resistance to Different Kinds of Shot. In all these papers, moreover, it must be borne in mind that the literary merit was, perhaps, the least important element. They are by no means mere academic exertations; but records of novel, original, and well-sustained experiments, followed by scientific deductions from the facts ascertained by these experiments. It is thus that practical science owes so much to Sir William Fairbairn. He put nature to the question. He recorded its utterances under stress of experiment. And he gave to the world both the facts which he thus ascertained, and the inferences which a powerful imagination, under the control of a luminous judgment, drew from the co-ordination of those newly-discovered truths. The resolution which was the great characteristic of the man was no less the secret of the success of the mechanical philosopher. Fairbairn has done much to aid human progress. He has put his hand to the first sketches of some of the chief improvements of the age. In things which he attempted and left unfinished,—either from want of capital, as in the case of his digging machine, or from travelling off to a by-way rather than continuing in the course originally designed, as in the case of his experiments on steam transit in Canada,—he has left indications which other men of his turn of mind will do well to follow out. He seems to have been a mechanic from the cradle, but his course is an ample justification of the expression that genius consists in the power of taking infinite pains.

A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Distribution of Coal Gas. By W. Richards, C.E. With numerous Plates and Illustrations. (Spon.)

THIS work, the Preface informs us, is presented to the public with the view of supplying a want long experienced. The hand of an unpractised writer is betrayed by the continuation of the sentence,—“and will undoubtedly be acceptable to engineers, to managers of every description, and to all interested in the art of gas-lighting.” This might have been left for the reviewer to add, if such were his opinion. We cannot venture on the word “undoubtedly,” but we think that the work ought to prove acceptable, and we can, under the same reserve as before, endorse the statement of the author that “a clear and comprehensive description is given of the machinery and processes employed at the present day for the economical manufacture of gas.”

The book commences with historic reference to the discovery of the ponderability of air, and of the inflammability of coal gas, together with its first application for illumination. It proceeds to discuss the chemistry of gas manufacture, in an able chapter, contributed, as well as some other portions of the book, by Mr. Lewis Thompson, M.R.C.S. It then discusses the various descriptions of coal, and gives valuable tables of analysis of a detailed value for the like of which we recently sought in vain in the library of the School of Mines, with the aid of its courteous and well-informed director. A practical chapter on carbonization follows, and the work then enters on the details of the process of manufacture, and of the various buildings, implements, and arrangements in use and chiefly recommended. All

this part of the work, which is, of course, too detailed for us to analyze more minutely, is illustrated, where necessary, by plain and intelligible woodcuts in the text, as well as by twenty-nine full-sized plates at the close of the volume.

From Mr. Richards's chapter on “Residual Products” the numerous proprietors of gas companies' stock throughout the country will gain some useful information as to a matter which materially affects the value of their property. According to the balance-sheets and returns of various gas companies, we are there told, the quantity of coke produced, as well as the per-centage used for carbonizing, is very variable. So, also, is the yield of gas, as to which, among the metropolitan companies alone, there is a variation of 11 per cent. One company produces 10,334 cubic feet of gas from every ton of coal purchased, while another produces only 9,332 feet per ton, the average yield being 9,892 feet per ton. Nor does this difference arise, as might be expected, from the varying per-centage of Cannel coal employed by the different companies, as the company which uses the highest proportion of Cannel is only the third in the list for high production of gas. Again, as to the coke produced, the variation is not less marked. The importance of this residual product to the companies is primary. In some localities the sale of coke, after deducting the quantity necessary for heating the retorts, realizes the total cost of the coal carbonized; the gas being thus obtained for the mere cost of manipulation. The average sales of coke of the metropolitan gas works amount to 24.9 bushels for every ton of coal carbonized. In one case the quantity of coke employed as fuel is 20 per cent., in another as much as 37 per cent., of the total quantity produced. It is clear that the shareholders of the latter company should bestir themselves to inquire why so much more of their dividend is dispelled in smoke than is the case with their more fortunate neighbours.

The total capital actually employed in the London gas companies is a little over eleven millions sterling. The total gas rental is 2,606,818*l.* per annum. The receipts for coke and breeze, coal-tar and ammonia, amount to 767,029*l.*, or 28 per cent. of the sales. The cost of coal—we are quoting the accounts for the year 1875—was 1,455,407*l.*, the quantity of coal carbonized having been 1,505,000 tons, of which 4 per cent. was Cannel. The average net profits have been at the rate of 10*s.* 11.31*d.* per ton of coal carbonized, against a working expenditure of 12*s.* 3.47*d.* per such ton. One of the points where practical experience detects a source of waste which scientific theory would never have anticipated is the loss incurred by stacking coke. When this is done, owing to a want of rapid sale, in a short time a portion of the material is lost, being resolved into breeze, and the value of the coke is thus reduced. Mr. Richards thinks there is no exaggeration in saying that it is better to sell the coke as fast as it is produced, at twelve shillings per chaldron, than to stack it for a twelvemonth, and sell it at half as much again, that is to say, for eighteen shillings, or to stack it for six months, and then sell it at sixteen shillings per chaldron. We cannot cite a better instance of the valuable practical hints with which the book abounds. It will take rank as the text-book of the gas maker.

A Treatise on the Kinetic Theory of Gases. By H. W. Watson, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN studying the constitution of matter we have to deal with particles which are beyond the possibility of actual observation. It is of no importance whether bodies are thought to be resolvable into molecules or atoms, as long as it is remembered that they are divisible into parts so small that they are no longer within the bounds of direct perceptibility. Now these invisible particles are acted on by various forces, which bring about changes in their configuration; these changes are liable to observation in groups of particles, and this supplies us with an indirect means for studying these ultimate particles. This is the dynamical method; its principles are ascribed to Galileo and Newton, but the application of these principles to the study of molecules, and in particular to the molecules of gases, is due to Clausius. Mr. Watson's little book is a concise exposition of the last-named investigator's kinetic theory, and of the important additions which have been made to it by Prof. Clerk Maxwell in this country and Ludwig Boltzmann on the Continent. The author's chief object is to draw the attention of mathematicians to an interesting but hitherto much neglected field of research.

Cottage Gardening; or, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables for Small Gardens. By E. Hobday. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS seems a sensible and useful little book; but its title is somewhat misleading. It is the garden of the villa, and not the cottage, of which it is thinking, and for which it is adapted. Cottages have not generally peach-walls and vineries to care for; and the list of shrubs “suitable for small gardens” is simply amazing. We think, too, that English names of flowers should always be given in a book of this sort,—“aquilegia” is all very well, but “columbine” is a great deal better. Then in matters of detail we sometimes differ from Mr. Hobday: thus, he gives a list of grapes for open walls, and omits the best of all, “Miller's Burgundy,” with its white fluffy leaves. Why, too, are figs never mentioned? On the other hand, we heartily agree with him when he prefers the mixed cottage border to the monotonous “bedding out,” and speaks of the want of variety in our English shrubberies. The selections of plants given are generally very good, and the practical hints for the gardener are excellent.

Purification of Water-Carried Sewage: Data for the Guidance of Corporations, Local Boards of Health, and Sanitary Authorities. By Henry Robinson and J. C. Melliss. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MESSERS. ROBINSON AND MELLISS have done, and done well, what the Local Government Board should have done, and done annually. They have made the most valuable contribution to the literature of a very important, though remarkably unattractive subject, that has been published in this country. From a literary point of view, indeed, we may take exception to the somewhat Irish arrangement which places “General Conclusions,” as “Part I” of the book, and which prefixes the tabular summaries to the accounts of which they form a synopsis. But these are minor defects. The great value of the book is the absence of theory, and the care and exactitude with which the facts that it is important to know are collected from the outcomes of the various inquiries by which a thorough investigation of the subject has been hitherto superseded. For these the student of the subject has had to consult the Returns of Parliament, the minutes of *Proceedings* of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the *Transactions* of the Society of Arts, those of the Institution of Surveyors, the Reports of the Rivers' Pollution Commission, and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Local Government Board. The loss of time and of authority ensuing on this frittering away of the inquiry into irresponsible fractions has done more than anything else (unless it be the persistence of persons with private “views” as to the course to

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be adopted) to prevent useful action. It is thus a benefit to all interested in the matter to have the results of all these, and more—several investigations brought together in an accessible and business-like form, as has been done in the volume before us. The examples of the different methods attempted, viz., precipitation, irrigation, filtration, and discharge into the sea, which have been collected by the various engineers before referred to, are alphabetically arranged, and intelligibly abstracted as to their results. No panacea is advertised, no hobby is aired. Confidence is commanded by the impartial treatment of the subject. All persons to whom the sweetness of country air and the beauty of English river and coast scenery are dear, will be glad to find the grave condemnation pronounced—not by argument, but by the logic of facts—on the two sanitary abominations of sewage irrigation and of discharge into the sea of the entire refuse of our towns. It seems impossible that either of these most unsanitary attempts at sanitation can survive the publication of the facts cited by Messrs. Robinson and Melliss. The work should be consulted by all persons who are likely to have a voice as to local expenditure with reference to the public health.

A Manual of Rules, Tables, and Data for Mechanical Engineers. By D. K. Clark. (Blackie & Son.)

THE term manual may be thought hardly appropriate to a thick volume of 1,011 pages; and we should rather have described Mr. Clark's work as an encyclopædia of engineering, or portable library. Neither is the limitation of the utility of the book to mechanical engineers, as intimated by the title, altogether requisite, as, although certain parts of the educational requisites of the civil engineer are omitted from the plan of the volume, it contains much that will be of value to all members of the profession. The convenience of the work consists rather in its bringing together a large mass of varied information which has up to this time been scattered over various books of reference, than in any great originality of detail. The contents are, first, a few elementary geometrical problems, unaccompanied, however, by definitions. Then succeeds a series of mathematical tables, including a very compact table of logarithms, from 1 to 10,000. This is succeeded by the fullest and most complete collection of weights, measures, and moneys that we have even seen brought together in a mechanical work, the utility and convenience of which will be found very great to all persons who require prompt and ready information as to foreign prices or dimensions. In fact, the information given is so general that it is a disappointment to find that no light is thrown on the contents of the Scottish pint, the value of the Scottish pound, or the length of the old French foot. Tables of weight and specific gravity, and of weights of iron and other materials, follow. There comes then a recapitulation of fundamental mechanical principles, followed by sections on heat, steam, combustion, gases and vapours, fuel and applications of heat. The strength of materials is next illustrated, as well as the strength of elementary constructions. There is then a section on work or labour, comparing the work of men and of animals, reduced to foot-pounds per minute. This interesting section is, however, defective in the statement of that which, according to the French engineers, is the most effective method of employing human labour, namely, the plan of making the workman ascend a ladder or flight of steps in order to allow his own weight to act as a counterpoise when he arrives at the highest point. Friction is the next subject; which is followed by mill-gearing; evaporative performance of steam-boilers; the steam-engine; the flow of air and other gases; the work of dry or other gases, compressed or expanded; air machinery; the flow of water; water-wheels; machines for raising water; hydraulic motors; and frictional resistances. An Appendix gives an account of Dr. Siemens's water pyrometer, of atmospheric hammers, of Bernay's centrifugal pumps, and of a steam vacuum pump.

There is an Index, as well as a well digested Table of Contents; and explanatory diagrams are, when requisite, introduced in the text. It has been the endeavour of Mr. Clark "to concentrate the results of the latest investigations of others as well as his own, and to present the best information with perspicuity, conciseness, and scientific accuracy." The typography of the book is clear and legible. The author has to be congratulated on the success he has attained, and the work will be found of value not only to the engineer, but to all those mercantile establishments where foreign correspondence forms a part of the daily routine, and where it is important to know the value of the monetary and metrical terms that are used out of the United Kingdom.

Acoustics, Light, and Heat. By William Lees, M.A. (Collins, Sons & Co.)

A GOOD deal of information is compressed in this little book, and it is, on the whole, given in a fairly satisfactory manner. The book has been drawn up in conformity with the South Kensington syllabus for the advanced stage examination, and with this burden on him the author was not at liberty to follow any reasonable method; his chief task was to compose a manual which would enable candidates to "pass." Condensed though the work is, it nevertheless is brought up to the point of the most recent advances in the branches of physics of which it treats. Thus, Cornu's determination of the velocity of light, and Crookes's radiometer are described in it. But this zeal to be up to the latest information appears not to be commensurate in some cases with the author's knowledge of the respective subjects. Thus, in stating Tyndall's researches on the absorption of heat by air charged with aqueous vapour, no mention is made of the older experiments of Magnus, and the more recent ones of Buff, both of which are more or less opposed to Tyndall's deductions. Again, in speaking of Tyndall's experiments on the acoustic conditions of the atmosphere, it is quite ignored that already more than half a century ago Humboldt had given us the true explanation of these acoustic phenomena. The name of the man who first enunciated the principle of the mechanical equivalent of heat is very skillfully suppressed. Was the author afraid of Prof. Tait? The numerous diagrams and illustrations are well conceived, but we cannot say the same of their execution.

Die Pflanzenwelt Norwegens: ein Beitrag zur Natur- und Culturgeschichte Nord-Europas. Von Dr. J. F. C. Schübeler. With Numerous Illustrations. (Christiania, A. W. Brøgger.)

IN order properly to estimate the relations of plants to the conditions under which they grow, and to form an accurate opinion as to their behaviour in their ceaseless struggle for existence, it is specially desirable to have accurate information as to their geographical distribution over the earth's surface. A knowledge of the amount and intensity of light, of the extremes of heat or of cold, of humidity, and of drought, which plants can bear with impunity, is an element of no little importance, also, in the study of the past history of our globe. The indications afforded by a study of plant-distribution and the circumstances regulating it are, moreover, of direct practical value to the farmer, the gardener, and especially to the colonist desirous of introducing the useful plants of one region into another. From the point of view of pure science, as well as from that of practical utility, the present publication of Dr. Schübeler is one of great importance. The author, who is Professor of Botany in the University of Christiania, is already favourably known for his previous publications on the cultivated plants of Norway. English readers have the advantage of a translation of a portion of this work, under the title of 'Synopsis of the Vegetable Products of Norway,' and it is much to be hoped that the present work, which forms the complement to that just mentioned, will also speedily appear in an English dress. While the former publication dealt with generalities, or with but a

few select representative plants, the present is a work of elaboration and detail. Thus, under the head of *Algae* we find, first a numerical estimate of the genera and species found in Norway, and then for each kind to which any interest attaches, a special paragraph, or in many cases a special section. In this manner the reader is presented with a brief history of the plant, its geographical distribution, its relation to climate, its uses for food, timber, textile purposes, &c., together with any other circumstance that may be of sufficient interest to be recorded. We have, then, not a mere descriptive catalogue, such as would find favour in the eyes of professed botanists only, but an interesting series of biographies. It is a pity that some of our botanical writers do not sufficiently recognize the necessity of making the dry bones of science live. Dr. Schübeler has understood how to do this without in any way derogating from his claims as a man of science. Indeed, his book constitutes a storehouse to which all who are interested in the botany, the gardening, or the farming of northern countries must turn. Philologists and ethnologists will find much that is of importance to them, legal students will probably find a good deal of curious and novel matter, while side lights are also thrown on many points of history and geography. Of few countries, indeed, certainly not of our own, does there exist so complete a plant history as Scandinavia now possesses. We say Scandinavia, because the neighbouring country of Sweden has been illustrated by a work similar in character to that now under notice, and entitled 'Aperçu de la Végétation et des Plantes cultivées de la Suède,' by N. J. Andersson. A few rather rough but sufficiently illustrative woodcuts are interspersed through Dr. Schübeler's text, while the Appendices contain some extremely valuable tabular matter, showing the extreme polar limits of wild and cultivated plants in Norway, the dates (average) on which a very large number of flowers have been observed to open in various parts of Norway, and other matter of a similar character. The collection of so large an amount of information has necessitated not only great personal observation, but extensive literary research.

Was ist künstliches Mineralwasser? By Dr. Hermann Kolbe. (Leipzig, J. A. Barth.)

PROF. KOLBE, so well known in chemical literature for his controversial propensities, attacks in this pamphlet a decision of the Royal Medical Commission of Berlin touching the question,—What constitutes artificial mineral water? The author contests the view held by the Berlin Commission, and expresses his opinion with his wonted vigour.

'THE BUSHMEN.'

Queenstown, South Africa.

SHORTLY after my arrival in South Africa, in 1843, my curiosity was considerably aroused by hearing of the numerous cave-paintings of the Bushmen that were to be found in different parts of the country. Unfortunately, for many years I resided in portions of the colony where few traces of them had been preserved, so that I had to content myself with gathering such information upon the subject as I could obtain from others, and such as would best enable me to identify the various localities where they were to be found in a better state of preservation, when more propitious circumstances might afford me an opportunity of visiting them personally.

In this manner I was, however, able to collect a large number of interesting notes with regard to this primitive race, and, whilst doing so, I became fully convinced that, if all I heard was true, not only a most interesting, but valuable history of these Bushmen tribes might be formed out of the materials they had themselves supplied through their wonderful pictorial talents. It was not, however, until early in the year 1867 that I was fortunate enough to visit one of their retreats in Riet-Poort, district of Cradock. Here I found several groups of hunting scenes and dances. Since that I have travelled some thousands of

miles in search of these cave-paintings, and have at last succeeded in securing a great number of fac-simile copies of them. Thus at the Tarka (Riet-Poort) the paintings represented returning from the chase, bushmen chasing gemsbok, and a dance of women. At Buysen's Spruit, Elands River, I found the giraffe, rhinoceros, representatives of two tribes of Bushmen, distinguished by their long and short bows. In the Queenstown division, in a cave on the Inquobo, groups of animals and a dance; on rocks on the Klip-plaats, head of giraffe, hippopotamus, large serpent. The drawing of this last is upwards of seven feet long. On rocks in mountains north-west of the Komani, Boer family, two women and a man, with fat-tailed sheep; two groups of ostriches. The difference of style shows the different artists. In another cave, a dance of women in masquerading dresses of bucks' heads and porcupine quills. There appears little doubt but that the figures in many, if not the most, of these drawings are positive portraits of the persons there represented, by which not only the sex, but the difference of age may be detected. A short distance from the above is another dancing group, formed evidently of the same women as those represented in the previous one, and by the same artist. At a cave near Hermann's Poort is represented a large puff-adder, several other dances, and Bushmen armed with short bows. On rocks at Danster's Fontein, near the Stormberg, koodoo and elands, various dances, and putting to death by torture. Near Bushman's Hoek, Kaffirs surprising Bushmen by ambush; a Phallic dance; Bushmen with painted bodies; group of Kaffirs. At Buffel's Fontein, oxen—the only place where I found a colour with a vermilion tint; war-dance; caricature of disguised Bushman killing a long-legged Kaffir. Here there are three series of drawings painted over each other: 1, a large group of about a hundred and forty elands; 2, human figures; 3, lion, panther, and rheebok. Near Dordrecht, wild-boar hunt. Near the Wittebergen, fight between Bushmen and Basuto—the Basuto outflanked; the body ornaments and masquerading head-dress of a Bushman, placed as if he were in a sitting posture, while the body itself is wanting; Bushman raid, a portion of the Bushmen driving away the cattle of a Boer, while a rear-guard is left behind to secure their retreat,—one of them is wounded, the others are dispatching the Boer, whilst his Kaffir servants are attempting to escape in great terror. On the banks of the Waen, Bushmen waylaying bucks drinking at a pool. On the banks of the O'Daliwe, wildebeeste, wild-boars, and an elephant hunt; also, battle between rival Bushman tribes. At the Lower Imvani, lions attacking elands; lions attacking women; with a great lion-hunt; the Bushmen, disguised, advancing, crouching behind their shields, upon the lions; elephant charging Bushmen, one of the latter wounded. From the banks of the Neiba, a dance of initiation, the elder women introducing a younger one into the centre of the circle,—these figures are the largest of the human form that I have seen; also a dance of men. In a large cave on the bank of the same river I found no less than four series of paintings, one over the other: 1, a leaping buck, belonging to a group of bucks; 2, a large python; 3, some of the mysterious rows of dots frequently found; 4, an eland and other bucks. This cave was full of excellent paintings, and I had to make three long visits to it before I could complete copying the best preserved of the many groups found there, such as a peculiar domestic scene, a large elephant, a mystic dance, group of Bushmen in hunting disguises, a group of various bucks—the most beautifully painted group that I have ever met with, and I fear that, with all my care, my copy of this group does not equal the original in the flowing smoothness of outline and softness of shading. The delicate finish of one head in particular made it look like a beautiful little enamel painting. Again, a dance of women dressed in karosses, and decorated with birds' heads and feathers; most striking figures of

jackal, buck, woman sitting with springbok-skin over her shoulders; dance, one figure with fanciful head-dress dancing, the other keeping time on the strings of his bow, an additional one having been added to increase the harmony. This probably points to the origin of stringed instruments. At another part of the same river valley, another kaross dance, similar to previous one; Bushmen trying to turn hippopotami, one, disguised, running to the front, apparently with a torch in his hand; two Bushmen preparing for a fight, their arrows spread upon the ground in readiness. At another point, bucks, leopards, a party of Kaffirs falling into a Bushman ambush. On some other rocks, fight between rival Bushmen: this is a spirited scene, and shows their tactics admirably.

In Manakane's last retreat was found a group said to be by the Bushmen—a representation of the first Boer commando that attacked them. It contains about forty horsemen; the commandant and his immediate friends are easily distinguishable.

On the banks of the Cacadu, an eland foreshortened, a wild-boar hunt, &c. In Madoor's cave, group of Bushmen, some in hunting disguises; also a beautiful group of bucks (some 130 figures) trekking: the figures diminish in size as they continue along the side of the cave, evidently with the idea of giving them in perspective. In another cave, in the deep precipitous glen of the Gxulube, a branch of the Tsomo, I found drawings of a Kaffir warrior, with his crane feathers; a group of blesbok, hartebeeste, giraffes; also one of about forty elephants, some with their calves, one of the old elephants being chased by the Bushmen.

I have made fac-simile copies of all of the above. They form some forty-two cartoons, which I sent to Capetown for Dr. Bleek's inspection a short time before his death; since then I have fortunately, during a visit to some of the old Bushmen haunts in the Free State, been able to make valuable and very considerable additions to these, securing a large number of additional groups that give a still further insight into the manners and customs of this ancient but fast-expiring race.

During the progress of my geological researches in Griqualand West, I found that, in that portion of South Africa, the ancient Bushmen tribes of those parts were not painters, like those just mentioned more to the eastward, but primitive sculptors, who, finding that the hard, somewhat coarsely crystalline rocks of the country were not adapted for painting, invented a method of chipping the figures of animals, &c., out of the hard solid rock itself. This was done with another piece of hard stone, in lieu of a better chisel, and must have been a work of immense labour. The outlines of some of the figures are most excellent; but here another feature presents itself. Not only these, but wherever these hard rocks have retained their ancient glaciated polish and smoothness, their extraordinary appearance appears to have operated upon the native mind to such an extent that they have in most instances covered them with mystic emblems and symbols. Most of these must be of a remote antiquity; the evidence on this point appears conclusive.

Among the animals was that of an unknown pachyderm, with a head which seems to recall that of the Dinotherium. Among the symbols are found a number in the shape of concentric circles, seven and five respectively, the oval and circle with rays; the sun in splendour (?); groups of crosses, generally three; circles with crosses inside; triple crosses; crescents; inverted crescents connected with seven bands; combinations of dots 3, 5, and 7,—these numbers are so frequent that one cannot believe that it is accidental; a serpent in a circle; cross in a circle with rays; and a number of crescents with apparent Phallic emblems conjoined to them. All these, when compared to symbols found in other portions of the world, are most wonderfully suggestive; and there seems little room to doubt but that the stone implements found in these Bushmen retreats are identical in shape and mode of manufacture to those found in the northern hemisphere associated with the remains of extinct animals; and

I cannot help feeling convinced that the more the past history of this primitive and fast-disappearing race is studied, the more missing links will be discovered, that will tend to unite the two races that manufactured them still more closely together. And it is not at all unlikely that when other portions of this country are more accurately examined, we shall find that these ancient men have left, on some of the more sheltered rocks, footprints of their migration southward, before the country was occupied by the stronger races, that afterwards filled it, and barred their return.

It may also be borne in mind that there is every evidence that South Africa has possessed a tropical climate since the last glacial period of this portion of the world; and therefore it would follow, should it ultimately be proved that there was an identity of race between the primitive cave-men of the two hemispheres, that as the inclemency of the northern hemisphere increased, many of the great pachyderms, and any such races of men as might have existed, would have been driven more and more to the south. Some would continue their migration in that direction; others, when the northern climate again ameliorated, might again return in the old direction, to be finally cut off as the larger and more powerful races made their appearance.

I have already heard of figures of animals, chipped in the rocks, having been found in the far interior. A few sketches of these I have received from Mr. A. A. Anderson; and, as has been before suggested, it is highly probable that they may yet be found still further to the northward.

Finding that the paintings of this most interesting race were being rapidly obliterated, frequently from sheer wanton mischief, wherever the country was being occupied, I determined, as I have said, to endeavour to rescue a few of them by making copies of all those I could discover; and now I am thankful to say, after the labour of years, I have succeeded in collecting a large number of them, that, when they can be made known, must prove of great ethnological value in any future Bushman studies. But as the field of my present researches keeps me far from any centre of civilization, where such a work might be utilized, I must necessarily experience a great difficulty in finding a proper channel through which such an accumulation of facts could be published, so that they might not only be preserved, but made available to the scientific world. I should, therefore, be thankful to receive any suggestions that would tend to further a consummation so much to be wished for as the publication of the fac-similes of Bushman paintings, &c., which I have been collecting for so many years. The late Dr. Bleek was most anxious to secure this; and his lamented death deprived the work of an earnest and valued advocate.

G. W. STOW, F.G.S. R.G.S.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

COL. SEREETSOV'S proposed expedition to the Pamir has been postponed owing to the war, but the Russian work of exploration in Central Asia has not been stopped altogether, for M. Polyakof is about to explore the Fauna of Lake Balkash, and a West Siberian branch of the Imperial Geographical Society has just been established at Omsk.

The forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* will contain articles on the Canals of Germany, on the lower Congo, and on the Vegetation of Costa Rica (by Dr. Polakowsky), as well as Dr. Behm's monthly summary and bibliographical notes.

The announcement that the Government have ordered a new survey of the sand-banks at the entrance to the Suez Canal, opposite Port Said, leads to the pertinent inquiry, why the observations made by Staff-Commander Millard, as ordered by the Admiralty, in February and March, 1875, on the littoral between Port Said and the Damietta mouth of the Nile, have been withheld from publication? It is known that the dredging without Port Said has increased in quantity from 161,000 cubic yards in 1871 to 937,000 cubic yards in 1875, and that the coast-line near Port

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Said is advancing seawards at the rate of more than fifty yards per annum. Under these circumstances it is, of course, proper that annual surveys should be made; but the expense is very idly incurred if the results of the surveys are to be sedulously kept secret.

We are in receipt of a new edition of Stanford's 'Library Map of London and its Suburbs,' a work of great beauty and accuracy. The labour involved in the production of this fine specimen of cartography has been immense, for the Ordnance maps are from seven to ten years old when issued, and the information supplied by Mr. Stanford had consequently to be obtained in a large measure from personal observation. We have examined a few quarters of the town well known to us, and are pleased to be able to state that the work of revision has been done with a considerable amount of care. There are, however, a few omissions, almost unavoidable when we consider the vast area covered, and the rapidity with which new streets and houses spring up in the suburbs.

We have likewise received a new edition of the same publisher's 'Library Map of Africa,' constructed by the late Dr. Keith Johnston. The routes and discoveries of recent travellers have been inserted upon it, and the map, though not equal to what a map of Africa would be if constructed *ab initio*, can be trusted for general accuracy.

'Quelques Notes Statistiques sur la Grèce,' by M. Basile Digenis, a Greek gentleman residing at Geneva, must prove doubly acceptable just now, when Greece is preparing to play a part in the Oriental conflict. The statistics and lucid explanations of the author bear witness to the material and intellectual progress of his country since its liberation from the Turkish yoke. In educational matters, more especially, Greece now holds a very respectable position, for its 1,394 schools were attended, in 1874, by 93,588 pupils, a vast increase upon former years. The author has quite made up his mind that the present war will lead to the disintegration of the Turkish empire. He is no Slavophobe, and would, apparently, not object to an independent Bulgaria, confined to the northern slopes of the Balkans; but he claims, on behalf of his own country, the whole of the regions to the south of these mountains, together with Asia Minor to the confines of Armenia. Constantinople, as a matter of course, would become the capital of this modern empire of the Greeks, who, he feels sure, would live in harmony with the Mohammedans to be subjected to them.

M. G. Bagge's 'Tables Statistiques des divers Pays de l'Univers pour l'Année 1877' (Hachette) contains a vast amount of statistical information in a condensed shape. From a summary prefixed to the work, we learn that the annual revenues of all the States of the world, as far as known, amount to 827,760,000*l.*, their debts to 5,093,840,000*l.*, and their exports to 1,289,840,000*l.*; and that there are now being worked 183,000 miles of railways, as compared with 66,416 miles in 1860, and 417,390 miles of telegraphs. The countries are arranged geographically, and the author ought, therefore, to have added an alphabetical index facilitating reference.

Messrs. Collins have collected the forty-three maps which illustrated their series of county geographies, into a very handy 'County Atlas of England and Wales.' The maps have been carefully printed, the names are legible, railways and roads as well as parliamentary divisions are distinctly marked, and they will therefore prove useful for purposes of reference.

In an elaborate paper, 'Zur prähistorischen Ethnologie der Balkanhalbinsel' (Vienna, 1877), reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Vienna Anthropological Society, Dr. Figier discusses the question of the aboriginal population of Turkey and Greece. The conclusions at which he arrives are, that the country was originally inhabited by Iberians, to whom succeeded Illyrians and Thracians, the latter occupying the most fertile districts. These two Aryan races are the Pelasgians of ancient authors, and they spoke lan-

guages different from that of the Hellenes, by whom they were conquered, and to some extent absorbed. They had made considerable progress in art and science, and much of the credit usually given to the Greeks is really due the races whom they held in subjection.

The Rev. A. Mackay has compiled a 'Hand-book of the Seat of War' (Edinburgh Publishing Company), which contains notices of the military forces of Russia and Turkey, a gazetteer, and a few documents bearing upon the outbreak of hostilities. This little book exhibits traces of very hasty compilation, and its information cannot be trusted implicitly. Kerch is described as a "sea-port town and fort in the Crimea," when in reality it is one of the very strongest modern fortresses; and Odessa, we are told, is a "strongly fortified sea-port," although its defences merely consist of a few batteries.

We are indebted to Senhor Ernesto do Canto for the publication of a 'Tratado das Ilhas novas, por Francisco de Souza, 1570,' a manuscript of which exists in the university library of Coimbra. The "new islands" referred to lie to the north and west of Madeira, and are alleged to have been discovered by João Afonso, a mendacious Portuguese, residing at Saintonge, in France. We need hardly say that these islands do not exist. Indeed the names of St. Brandan's and the "island of the sorcerer kings" clearly indicate the sources whence "le Saintongeais" derived his information. Quite as apocryphal is the story of a Portuguese voyage to an island far to the west of the Azores, which is said to have taken place in the eighth century. The expedition consisted of seven ships, and as each captain founded a settlement, they called the land discovered by them, and supposed to have been Cape Breton, the "Island of the Seven Cities." In conclusion there is a notice of a Portuguese settlement on Cape Breton, founded, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, by a party of adventurers from Viana.

M. J. B. Paquier has published two valuable essays on the historical geography of a portion of Western Asia. In 'Le Pamir, Etude de Géographie Physique et Historique' he deals with the great table-land intervening between Eastern and Western Turkistan. In his comments upon ancient travellers he frequently differs from other authorities. He assumes, for instance, that Marco Polo visited neither Samarkand nor Kashgar, but proceeded direct to Yarkand. In an essay, 'De Caspians atque Aralica Regione Asiæ,' the author examines into the ancient geography of the Aralo-Caspian basin. The conclusions at which he arrives are as follows:—The Caspian formerly extended far to the north-east, and that portion of it which was bounded by the southern spurs of the Ural and the Ust Urt was known as the Scythicus Sinus; one branch of the Jaxartes flowed into this gulf, the other joined the Oxus near the present oasis of Khiva; the Oxus is the Araxes of the ancients, and, until the Middle Ages, flowed into the Caspian; Lake Aral only dates from the Middle Ages. The author, in dealing with his subject, exhibits a considerable amount of erudition, and his essays are deserving the attention of students of historical geography, but we need hardly say that we are not prepared to subscribe to all the conclusions at which he arrives.

MR. ROBERT WERE FOX.

MR. ROBERT WERE FOX, F.R.S., of Penjerick, near Falmouth, passed into eternity on July 25, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, having spent his long life in acts of usefulness, and deeds of the purest Christian benevolence. Born on the 26th of April, 1789, at Falmouth, his parents being members of the Society of Friends, he was educated in the principle of that religious body, of which he remained to the end a most consistent member. Excluded from the universities by the circumstances of his birth, he acquired, under tutors at home, a fair acquaintance with the classic and modern languages, and a considerable proficiency in mathematics. But, guided by his

mother,—in every way a remarkable woman,—he became, at an early age, a devout lover of nature, and a careful observer of such natural phenomena as came within the sphere of his observation.

The importance of Watt's improvements in the steam-engine, and especially so as a means of draining the Cornish mines, drew the attention of active minds to the study of the conditions of steam at various temperatures, and, in 1812, we find Mr. Fox associated with Joel Leach, making costly experiments on the laws regulating the elasticity of high pressure steam; and subsequently he aided Trevithick in his progress with his ingenious machines, and published the results of his experiments on the condensation of steam in different vessels, and on the radiation of heat in vacuo.

In 1814 Mr. R. W. Fox married, and with his wife visited the Continent, forming an acquaintance with Humboldt and other scientific men which lasted through life.

In 1815 he commenced the arrangement of observations on the temperature of the earth, so far as it could be measured in the deep mines of Cornwall. These observations were commenced in the Crenver mine, and continued in Dolcoath and others, the deepest mines in the county. Mr. Fox established the fact, which had previously been disputed, that the temperature increased with the depth; and he also satisfied himself that the increase of heat was in a diminishing ratio with the depth. This, not agreeing with the received hypothesis of subterranean temperature, has been, until quite recently, doubted. But within the last few years there has been a gradually increasing tendency to believe that those early observations of Robert Were Fox were correct.

In 1819 he published, in Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, his paper on the 'Alloys of Platinum,' in which he drew attention to the brilliant light produced when platinum was melted, with tin, antimony, or zinc, and on its explosion with the latter metal. In 1827 Mr. Fox was in correspondence with Faraday on the abstruse questions connected with the relations of light, heat, and electricity, to matter in its various forms. In 1830 a paper by him was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 'On the Electro-magnetic Properties of Metalliferous Veins in the Mines of Cornwall.' Experiments on these very interesting phenomena were carried on for many years, by Mr. Fox, and under his directions, in several of the Cornish copper-mines, and in the mines of Wales. By connecting wires with different lodes, or parts of the same lode if the lode had suffered dislocation, and bringing those wires to a galvanometer, very powerful electric currents were detected; and magnetism was induced in soft iron, by making a coil of copper wire around it, a part of the electric circuit. At Pennance mines wires were carefully connected with the mineral veins and brought to the surface: the currents thus developed at considerable depths, were used to produce electrolytic deposits in troughs holding solutions of copper salts, on the surface. In 1838 Mr. Fox published, in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, a remarkable paper, 'On the Lamination of Clay by Electricity,' and in connexion with this he also proved that miniature mineral veins could be formed in the clay, at right angles to the electric currents employed, if the necessary conditions were observed.

In 1831 and 1832, Mr. Fox's papers on the variable magnetic intensity of the earth, and on the influence of the aurora on the compass needle, were read before the Royal Society, and, about this time, he constructed his first dipping needle, which gradually became a new instrument, by the introduction of his deflectors, and the adaptation of the means of weighing off the magnetic intensity of the earth. Experiments were made with this instrument, in various parts of the British Isles and on the Continent. The delicacy of its indications, and the correctness of its results, led to the adoption of this dip-circle in nearly all our great surveying expeditions, especially those to the North and South Pole. Sir James Ross

doubted if the place of the South Magnetic Pole could have been found, but for the aid afforded by Mr. Fox's instrument.

In 1848, Mr. Fox was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Between the years 1819 and 1855 he had contributed fifty-two papers on scientific subjects to different Societies and journals. To his latest days, in the retirement of his beautiful home, he delighted to surround himself with intellectual friends, and he watched the progress of scientific discovery with unceasing interest to the last. The aged philosopher was proud and pleased to tell his friends that he had corresponded with two of our great circumnavigators,—living widely apart in time—Sir Joseph Banks being the first, and Capt. Nares, of the *Challenger* and the late Arctic expedition, being the other. Of Robert Were Fox it may with all truth be said that his life was an example of the purest devotion to the search after truth.

SOCIETIES.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL.—July 26.—*Annual General Meeting.*—H. Lee, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Committee showed that the condition and progress of the club during the past year had continued to be very satisfactory; a number of valuable papers had been read, much useful work had been done, many important additions to the library and cabinet had been made, and a new catalogue of the contents of the latter was approaching completion. Forty-five new Members had been elected during the year, the present numerical strength of the club being stated at 542.—The Treasurer's Report was also read, showing a balance in hand of 71*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*—The President read the Annual Address to the Members, in the course of which, after reviewing the history of microscopical literature down to the present time, the chief features of the Quekett Club were ably touched upon, and many valuable suggestions were made in connexion with them.—The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: *President*, Mr. H. Lee; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Matthews, Messrs. F. Crisp, E. T. Newton, and T. C. White; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. W. Gay; *Hon. Sec.*, Mr. Ingpen; *Hon. Foreign Sec.*, Dr. M. C. Cooke; and, to fill four vacancies on the Committee, Messrs. Gilbert, Parsons, Priest, and Spencer.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Fri. Botanic, 1.—Anniversary.

Science Gossip.

The committee appointed by the Académie des Sciences of Paris to examine the matter in discussion, on the development of germs, between M. Pasteur and Dr. Bastian, has agreed to Dr. Bastian's proposal that he shall make his experiments before the members; and M. Pasteur has offered Dr. Bastian, who is in Paris, the use of his laboratory. If a similarly courteous arrangement were made in this country, the aspect of English science would be improved.

A CORRESPONDENT from Sandwell Park informs us that Mr. T. Johnson, of Dudley, destroyed two large horses and a donkey at the colliery there, by fastening cartridges of dynamite to their foreheads, and firing them by electricity.

At a time when the public mind is interested in the threatened invasion of the Colorado beetle, and when the gardening journals are occupied with the consideration of the dreaded Phylloxera, it may be worth while noting what our friends across the water do under like circumstances. One means which they adopt to a fuller extent than we do consists in the publication of a series of popular treatises, written by competent men, and illustrated by careful artists. Of this nature are two little volumes now before us, published by M. Rothschild, of Paris, and entitled respectively, '*Les Ravageurs des Forêts et des Arbres d'Alignement*' and '*Les Ravageurs des Vergers et des Vignes, avec une Étude sur le Phylloxera.*' Both

these books are the work of M. H. de la Blanchère, and are likely to answer the purpose for which they are intended. Indeed, the first of those mentioned has already reached a fifth edition, a circumstance which has probably suggested the publication of the second in a similar form. We greatly doubt whether in this country a sufficient public could be got for such books to render them a profitable venture.

M. R. BLONDLOT brought before the Académie des Sciences, at the Séance of the 9th of July, the fact, that palladium charged with hydrogen is less magnetic than palladium not so charged; which he attributes to the energetic diamagnetic properties possessed by condensed hydrogen.

THE Twenty-third Annual Report of the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society has reached us. It contains several papers on scientific subjects, which are superior to the general run of such communications to local societies.

THE Quarterly Weather Report of the Meteorological Office is published, being Part IV. for the year 1874. The production of this volume has been delayed, by the necessity of preparing fresh tabulating scales for the thermographs at the several observatories.

THE American Association will hold its twenty-sixth meeting in Nashville, during the week commencing with the 29th of August, Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, being the President.

PROF. ELIAS LOOMIS, of Yale College, has published, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for July, his results derived from an examination of the observations of the United States signal service. This paper,—the seventh of the series,—has especial relation to rain areas, their form, dimensions, movements, distribution, &c.

AN important work, '*Le Massif du Mont Blanc*,' has recently been published at Geneva. It is a study, by M. E. Viollet-le-Duc, of the constitution, geodesic and geologic, and of the ancient and modern state of the glaciers of that mountain. It is illustrated by 112 drawings and a map upon a large scale. This work is the result of seven years' study.

FINE ARTS

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION. Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* ROBERT F. McRAIR, Secretary.

GOUPIL & CO.'S EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS CONTINENTAL PICTURES. at their Fine-Art Galleries, 25, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.—OPEN DAILY from Ten to Six.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS. 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed), each 3*ft.* by 22*ft.*, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Christian Martyr,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaph,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1*s.*

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset. By C. Pooley. (Longmans & Co.)

MOST Englishmen have seen stone crosses in country byways, in out-of-the-way nooks, in remote churchyards, or in silent market squares of old villages and towns, and many of them must have admired these relics, although they are neglected, shattered, weatherworn, and defaced by man, beast, or bird. The trained eye recognizes that the art employed on most of them was far from being raw, or crude, but that, in fact, it was due to an inheritance of art, secured by the labours of one generation after another, each advancing in its turn, or, when decadence was unavoidable, slowly retreating from the high point that had been more slowly, more painfully attained. There is not one of these relics which does not possess an artistic pathos that is quite apart from its historical associations. The merest fragments of

them bear their tales. The mouldings of this broken shaft have each a history of their own; one knows all about such and such a curve in the band that seems to bind together the elements of that base. If there is a head yet standing on this stem, it must have owed its good fortune to the dominating influence of some family in the neighbourhood, or to a peculiarly reverent turn in the minds of the peasantry, who retain an affection for that which their fathers venerated in another way.

What histories belong to these crosses! That one bears Anglo-Saxon ornaments, of strap-work interlaced, and distinctly indicating, in numerous studs and still quainter

—lacertine involutions marvellous, far-off Byzantine influences of very great antiquity, or, in a dim way, telling those who can read the record that a semi-Oriental Christianity prevailed here when the cross was erected; that Augustine was an innovator, not the introducer of the faith in Christ. Older than these, and older still in style, are some of the ruder granite crosses of Cornwall, that stand in reduced numbers, but still not very rarely, at waysides, in hedgerows, on lonely moors, or close to seldom-trodden paths that lead to "church-towns" and churches, irrefutable witnesses of the primitive faith. Strange as it may appear, these crosses did, in all probability, stand face to face with the pagan. So old are some of them, that we may readily accept the idea of those who see in them remains which have braved the salt Atlantic breezes since the fourth century, or even from a more remote date than that, and were antiquities before Augustine transplanted Rome to Canterbury.

Of another form, and far less remote in their origin, are those Latin crosses and crucifixes which indicate the victory of Rome. Finally, though after many changes had brought Gothic art to its culmination of loveliness and completeness, we may encounter, among the examples which Mr. Pooley displays in this elegant volume, very numerous illustrations of the so-called "revival" of the Roman Catholic influence in the fifteenth century, to which we owe nearly all those specimens of debased Perpendicular, which was most common in newly-erected chancels, which were declared to be less than ever dispensable adjuncts to the churches, and the indisputable property of the "priest" in ministrations. Scores of the crosses of the "revival" exist, and their art tells their tale as plainly as it can be told—a feverish, ornate, Indian-summer sort of art it is, and very curiously characteristic of its originating impulse.

Mr. Pooley has already, with much tact and considerable learning, illustrated the ancient crosses of Gloucestershire. We reviewed his book at the time, and now find with pleasure that he has not only continued the mode of treatment he then adopted and arranged his notes and the pretty sketches which accompany them in alphabetical order,—that is, topographically, and according to the names of the places where the relics exist,—but that he has studied the materials at large with greater completeness, becoming a more serious antiquary as he fell more and more in love with the subject. Somersetshire is, we have no doubt, the richest county in England in crosses of all kinds. This very interesting book is proportionately valuable,

and we cordially recommend it to the reader.

Le Monument de Myrrine et les Bas-Reliefs Funéraires des Grecs en général. Par F. Ravaissou. Illustrated. (Paris, G. Chamerot.)—This is a learned and elaborate essay and description, dealing in an exhaustive and comprehensive fashion with the details and characteristics of the works in question, and, in particular, with a large lyothus-shaped vase, in marble, discovered lately at Athens, and belonging to M. Plat of that city, who presented a cast from it to the Louvre. The sculptured figures on this relic may throw, the author thinks, some light on similar works well known to antiquaries, and supposed to represent mortuary scenes, "Scènes d'Adieux." The young Myrrine is conducted by Hermes to her friends in Hades. The author analyzes the illustrative statements by antique writers in relation to such subjects, and furnishes a series of interesting observations.

HAD the process of reproduction been wisely chosen, we should have been greatly indebted to Mr. J. Pearson, of York Street, Covent Garden, for the copy he has given us of a photo-lithographic version of W. Blake's *Jerusalem: the Emanation of the Giant Albion*, that strange and magnificent, half-childish, half-rhapsodical emanation from the poet artist's brain in the arid region of South Molton Street, and beginning with a reference to his three years' sojourn with Hayley at Felpham, "on the banks of the ocean." It is the work which Blake engraved on a hundred plates of copper, consisting of verses and designs, illustrative and marginal, some of the specimens being *en criblée*. The book, apart from its intrinsic claims, has the distinction of being that which Blake fancied his masterpiece. It really contains some of his most bizarre and trivial productions, with others of unsurpassed value. This is true of the poem as well as of the designs, and it may not unfairly be accepted as epitomizing the greatness and the weakness of the author. But the proportion of fine design to fine verse is in favour of the former, the verse comprising a mass of rubbish. As such is the case, we looked for something worthy of the occasion, and desired no insufficient transcript, because Blake's audience and spectators are, notwithstanding much talk and writing, few, while for 'Jerusalem,' a very wilderness of Blakeisms as it is, the students are fewer. Nor would it have been difficult to have found a process of reproduction far superior to that of photo-lithography, which is, except under most favourable circumstances, a mode hardly good enough for maps of the coarser kind, utterly unfit to render the clear, firm, and vigorous, precise though bold and emphatic, lines of Blake when cutting copper, with, as one might say, all his might. Here are the outlines, that cannot be questioned—indeed, not a few pages approach excellence, but others are confused and blurred: the ink, as usual in such cases, seems to have spread on the stones, and the touches are mostly fused to a greater or less degree, while the edges of the lines themselves are ragged, the dark spaces have become black or rotten as each case may be. We compared these transcripts with those much smaller ones from 'Job' which were produced by the same method, and are placed at the end of vol. ii. of Mr. Gilchrist's 'Life of W. Blake.' This was a test of an indulgent kind, because the standard is only a tolerably good one, and very different from the published originals of 'Jerusalem.' The result is by no means favourable to Mr. Pearson's venture. Comparison with the original publication is still less favourable. On the other hand, and while waiting for something better, Blake's admirers, especially if not exacting as to art, may buy this volume and be more thankful than we are. More exacting critics may be a little indignant to find 'Jerusalem' the subject of a speculation of this order.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. publish *A Handbook to the Public Picture-Galleries of Europe*,

with a *Brief Sketch of the History of the Various Schools of Painting*, by Miss K. Thompson. This book may be useful to amateurs and the unlearned, travelled, travelling, or untravelled; it consists of excerpts from catalogues, improved by the addition of chronological tables, and rendered available for reference at home and abroad by means of a copious index. So far as Miss Thompson's opportunities permitted, the selection of pictures seems to have been performed with care. Of course, in this case selection is criticism of the most responsible kind. The "brief sketch" is superfluous because it adds nothing to our knowledge, and is bulky in proportion to the rest of the work.

Village Songs. By Mrs. Hawtrey. Illustrated. (Warne & Co.)—A pretty little volume, which contains pleasant and graceful verses on simple domestic and pastoral subjects, with numerous woodcuts, some of which, we fancy,—it may be wrongly, for the class to which they belong is a numerous one—we have seen before. Nearly all of these illustrations are commendable.

Fine-Art Gossip.

It is proposed to publish by subscription a biography of Gleyre, illustrated by thirty plates, and written by M. C. Clément. It will comprise a catalogue of the artist's works. MM. Didier et C^{ie}, of Paris, receive subscriptions.

MR. ALMA TADEMA has just completed a picture which is one of his boldest, and, taking it altogether, one of his most successful and honourable efforts in art. It represents a completely nude, life-size, figure of a female model, standing nearly erect, in front view, on a platform before an artist; the latter person appears behind the principal subject of the work, and is in the act of studying her form. His figure is half hidden by the pedestal on which the model is placed, and his expression is that of intense observation. Both arms of the woman are raised, one of them is above her head, holding a broad purple fillet which blinds her abundant dark brown hair, the other arm is partly sustained by a long, dry branch of palm, the foliage of which spreads in finely designed lines near the model. Behind the palm branch, and partly seen between its foliage, is an antique statue. The background proper comprises an ancient frieze, resembling a portion of the Panathenaic one, and of whitish grey marble, rich and cool in colour, and designed to set off the ruddy carnations of the chief element of the work. The illumination is that of strong daylight within a studio, and proceeds from our right, a little behind the woman: thus the effect is striking, because the model's form all down the left side is sharply distinguished from the ground by a bright light, while the front of her figure, that would otherwise be in deep shade, is displayed in its large and rich contours by an ample reflected light which pervades the shadow, so as to soften the modelling, and, by means of the artist's exhaustive studies, renders the whole with a noble solidity, without contrasted illumination and shadowing. We are to accept this work simply as a representation of nature, selected in details, of course, and in that respect intentionally fine, but not sculptural in any degree that can be called conventional. The figure is properly to be called tall, the contours are full without voluptuousness, the effect is perfectly realistic, and the whole painting is free from commonness and vulgarity or suggestions of mere nakedness. The style of the draughtsmanship is large and massive, the modelling is in keeping with this, and the drawing is generally sound, careful, yet free. We believe this picture is primarily intended for the exhibition at Berlin.

REPARATIONS of the roof of the cathedral of Metz, which was burned by the Germans at the time of the visit of their Emperor, have been begun; the first proceeding was to place a temporary covering of "carton bitumé," probably "patent felt."

MUCH apprehension is expressed by M. H. Havard, the brilliant writer on Low Country Art, and other authorities, about the condition, past, present, and prospective, of the 'Leçon d'Anatomie,' by Rembrandt, now at the Hague. It is alleged that processes of "restoration" have been destructive, and that the work is seriously injured. There are disputes as to who is responsible.

WE are invited to call the attention of the Keeper of the Pictures in Greenwich Hospital, Mr. Solomon Hart, R.A., to the fact that the numerous visitors to the Painted Hall are compelled to stand on the uncomfortable marble pavement of that gallery because no seats of any kind are provided. Surely a few benches or chairs are available for public accommodation, and we trust that as notice is attracted to the defective arrangement, the want may be supplied without delay. No other public gallery is without seats, and at Greenwich the pictures are of a character which requires lengthened examination if the visitor is to appreciate their attractions and their considerable merits.

REFERRING to our Correspondent "H. W.'s" letter from Naples last week, and his note on the process adopted by Signor Fiorelli for preserving the forms of bodies found at Pompeii, by pouring plaster of Paris on them, thus producing casts, we presume it may be well to remind antiquaries that this proceeding is analogous to that occasionally used by the Romans themselves—witness the very interesting relics in the Museum (St. Mary's Abbey) of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Society, where several nearly complete moulds exist, exactly as they were found in stone coffins, rendering in the plaster even the fabric of the cements, thread for thread, and other details.

MR. E. WHYMPER sends us a series of engraved portraits of personages connected with the current war, impressions from blocks drawn on by Mr. T. D. Scott with considerable neatness and precision, and much insight into character, originally derived from photographs, and intended to be increased in number as circumstances may render that desirable. The execution is a little thin, and the drawings are hard and defective in colour. It appears that these portraits are intended for country newspapers and magazines, and that "a column of descriptive matter will be supplied gratis"; a curious manifestation of "literary enterprise."

ANOTHER new teacher of what it is the fashion to call "art" addresses us by means of Messrs. Hardwicke & Bogue, and uses the name of "*Industrial Art*, a monthly magazine." It seems a very curious jumble of notes and slight essays, printed in the most unsymmetrical manner: we have seen a good many of the woodcuts before.

MUSIC

The Organists' Quarterly Journal. Edited by W. J. Spark, Mus. Doc. (Novello, Ewer & Co.) *Organ Music by Eminent Composers.* (Reeves.)

DR. SPARK, in his editing of the *Organists' Journal*, does not flag in his efforts to maintain the interest of the early numbers. The quarterly April issue contains a Melody in E minor, by E. Silas, the clever Dutch composer; an Andante Pastorale, by D. Hemingway; an Offertory, in D major, by Hamilton Clarke; an Air Varié, in A flat major, by G. B. Lessart; an Andante con Moto, in G flat, by E. Townshend Driffeld; and a Prelude, in C minor, by W. H. Sangster, Mus. Bac. Oxon. It must not be assumed that all the original compositions which appear in this journal are specially adapted for the instrument for which they are written; the genius of the organ is, too often, not consulted, and that element ought not to be neglected.

The 'Organ Music' is a collection of arrangements and contributions which have appeared in the *Musical Standard*, a journal that, like the

Choir and Musical Times, records specially events connected with sacred services.

MADAME ETELKA GERSTER.

OUR summary of the Italian Opera season in last week's *Athenæum* would be imperfect without some criticism of the two new parts in which Madame Gerster has appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, namely, *Gilda* in Signor Verdi's 'Rigoletto,' and *Astrifiamante* (the Queen of Night) in Mozart's 'Flauto Magico,' the opera which, for her benefit, terminated the season last Saturday (July 28th), too late for notice in our issue of that date. That the vocalization of Madame Gerster should have met with the enthusiastic approval of the composer of 'Rigoletto,' at Genoa, can be a matter of no surprise, for never has the "Caro nome" *cavatina* of Gilda been sung with greater finish, refinement, and charm than by the Hungarian *prima donna*, whose pronunciation of the Italian is excellent, as is indeed generally the case with Austrian and Hungarian ladies. Again, in the masterly crying and laughing quartet of the last act she adopted a novel mode of executing the sobbing passages which was intensely pathetic; and that these two pieces were rapturously redemanded, proved the unanimous feeling of the audience that Gilda must be added to Madame Gerster's list of vocal triumphs. The selection of the Queen of Night for her concluding character, however calculated to display her extraordinary compass and her unapproachable qualities as a *bravura* singer, was ill advised, for *Astrifiamante*, despite her awful denunciations of Sarastro for the abduction of her daughter Pamina, is dramatically but a "walking lady," who passes like a dark shadow over the stage, and she only illuminates it by some scales and high notes, which Mozart wrote for his sister-in-law, and which it rarely has been found practicable to sing in the original key. The two *tours de force* are in the *aria*, "Non paventar," in the first act, and the florid "Gli angui d'inferno," in the second act. In both of these the admiration of her hearers at the apparent ease with which she attacked the most difficult divisions ever set for a soprano, broke forth in cruel demands for encores. In spite of repeated recalls, Madame Gerster very properly declined to sing the opening *aria* again, but, after a long struggle, she complied with the requisition to give again the "Gli angui," in which her ascents to the E natural and F, by their charm of tone and justness of intonation, seemed to electrify the instrumentalists, for no violin soloist could have executed with greater exactitude the reiterated holding on almost the highest notes the human voice has ever reached. It was a pity, however, that the manifestations on her behalf were not confined to plaudits; yet both at Covent Garden, at Madame Patti's benefit, and at the Haymarket, at Madame Gerster's benefit, attempts were made to copy the customs of St. Petersburg, and shower bouquets and wreaths on the *prima donna*. As no jewellery accompanies London floral tributes, the practice might as well be abandoned here, for it can add nothing to the reputation of two such exceptional vocalists as Madame Patti and Madame Gerster.

The cast of the 'Flauto Magico,' except Madame Gerster and Madame Marie Roze (*Pamina*) and the *Sarastro* of Signor Foli, was deplorably weak. Some of the best artists in the company had left London, and the opera is one exacting more than ordinary strength in sopranos, contraltos, tenors, and basses. Now in former representations of the work the characters have been sustained by Grisi, Mdle. Tietjens, Madame Viardot, Madame Sinico, Signor Mario, Herr Formes, &c., not to mention representatives of the secondary parts. The chorists showed signs of fatigue in the "Possenti Numi," the "Grand' Isi," &c. On the other hand, the execution of the overture and the symphonic *entr'acte*, with the undercurrent of orchestration generally in the exquisite accompaniments, was irreproachable for delicate observance of light and shade, a fact which the audience did not fail to recognize and acknowledge when the conductor

was called for at the close of the opera, after the National Anthem had been sung by the chorists. That Madame Gerster and the impresario, Mr. Mapleson, had special recalls, may be regarded as showing that the coming of the Hungarian *prima donna* saved the season from being disastrous, and that the director struggled with difficulties and impediments for which he could not be held responsible. At the same time, the remarks in last week's *Athenæum*, on the probable decay of Italian opera, received full confirmation from the execution of the vocal *ensemble* in the 'Flauto Magico.'

Musical Gossip.

NEXT Monday being the Bank Holiday, there will be special musical entertainments at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces.

THIS afternoon (Saturday, August 4th), at the Crystal Palace, the so-called Rose Hersee company will commence a series of representations of operas in English with Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro,' the chief characters sustained by Mesdames Rose Hersee, Cave Ashton, and Dixon; Misses F. St. John and Villiers; Messrs. R. Temple, Pyatt, De Solla, A. Howell, J. Harvey, and Signor Campobello, with Mr. S. Naylor conductor.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA has been to Leeds this week to superintend rehearsals of the chorists for the festival next September, the prospects of which are stated to be very promising.

THERE will be musical entertainments at Her Majesty's Theatre in the autumn and winter, but their precise form has not been settled.

THE Covent Garden Promenade Concerts will be commenced next Saturday.

A COMMUNICATION has been sent to us to the effect that arrangements are in progress to have a third Italian Opera company in London next season, to be housed at Drury Lane Theatre. The names of the leading artists engaged in the undertaking are specified, but further confirmation of this strange information is required before we publish them. The very fact of such a proposal being made is a commentary on, as well as a confirmation of, the views expressed as to the past Italian Opera season in last week's *Athenæum*.

THE long-promised revival of Halévy's work, 'La Reine de Chypre,' will take place next week at the National Opera-house in Paris. The new five-act opera by M. Ambroise Thomas, 'Françoise de Rimini,' will be produced during the International Exhibition season, as also the revivals of Auber's 'Muet de Portici' ('Masaniello'), and Meyerbeer's 'Africaine.'

THE Paris musical organs supply rumours and statements as to the movements of eminent artists which are of some interest. Thus, the return of Madame Adelina Patti next year to Covent Garden, and her fulfilment of her contract with M. Escudier, of the Théâtre Italien, in Paris, are more than doubtful, if she should really accept the terms of her brother-in-law and teacher, Herr Maurice Strakosch, and undertake a year's tour in the United States, where she first made her *début* on the lyric stage. M. Escudier has therefore engaged Mdle. Albani, who, with Signor Tamberlik, will appear in the 'Néron' of Herr Rubinstein at the Salle Ventadour. Madame Nilsson, after completing her engagement in Russia, will again sing in Vienna, as also M. Faure. Madame Gerster is also engaged to sing at the Imperial Opera-house, Vienna, after she has concluded her representations in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Before going to Russia she will sing at Baden-Baden. In May, 1878, she returns to Her Majesty's Theatre. Madame Nilsson, prior to her departure for Russia, will sing at concerts, in the autumn, at Brighton, Birmingham, and Manchester.

THE Mozart Festival at Salzburg was commenced on the 17th of July; one of the attractions was the inauguration of the little house in which the composer wrote, in 1791, the 'Flauto Magico,'

which house was removed from Vienna to Salzburg. The musical selections were not confined to the works of Mozart, but included those of Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Cherubini, &c.

AMATEURS who can recall the performances of German opera in London, cannot have forgotten the great tenor, Herr Tichatschek. His seventieth year has been celebrated at Dresden by a pension and orders from the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; he also received telegrams of congratulations from many parts.

THE new opera, by Herr A. Thierfelder, 'Die Jungfrau vom Koenigsee,' has been successfully produced at Brandenburg.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

THE Lyceum Theatre closed on Monday last with a performance of 'Hamlet,' for the benefit of Mr. Henry Irving. It will reopen with a play by Mr. Wilkie Collins, adapted from 'The Dead Secret.' In this Miss Bateman will appear.

THE Gaiety Theatre reopened on Monday night with a performance of Mr. Byron's comedy of 'Weak Woman' and the burlesque, by the same author, of 'The Bohemian Girl.' In the first piece Miss Eveleen Rayne made her first appearance at this theatre, together with Miss Emily Muir, Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Terry, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Barnes. The second brought on the stage Miss E. Farren, who has recovered from her severe indisposition, and Miss Vaughan.

AT the Park Theatre a curious play of the late William Leman Rede has been revived. This piece, first produced at the old City Theatre in Milton Street, and intended to illustrate the well-known pictures of Hogarth, is entitled 'The Rake's Progress.' It is an effective melo-drama, of a rather old-fashioned type, and might with advantage be revived, since revivals are the rage, at some West-End theatre. Mr. Lin Rayne played the hero, Tom Rakewell.

NEITHER first nor second prize in tragedy was awarded to men in the recent competition at the Conservatoire. M. Guity, a pupil of M. Monrose, carried off a *premier accessit*. In the class of women, Mdle. Jullien, a pupil of M. Bressant, obtained a second prize. In comedy, M. Barral, a pupil of M. Monrose, obtained a first prize, no second prize being awarded to men. A first prize was also decreed Mdle. Carrière, pupil of M. Regnier; a second to Mdle. Sisos, pupil of M. Bressant, and a *premier accessit* to Mdle. Jullien, previously mentioned. The results are regarded as discouraging both with respect to tragedy and comedy.

'LES TROIS BOUGEIRS' of MM. Eugène Grangé and Victor Bernard, a one-act comedy, produced at the Gymnase Dramatique, is ingenious in plot, and, what is more noteworthy, satisfactory from the point of view of morals. Mdle. Berthe is by accident shut up in the room of Paul de Lussan. A certain M. Chambillard, who, with too much cause, is jealous of the young man, comes into his room, and finding there two *bougeirs*, the owner of the second having, of course, hidden herself, jumps to the conclusion one of them belongs to his wife. Hence some droll scenes, the result being a union between the pair thus forced into intimacy, and a consequent abandonment by Paul of the habit of making love to other people's wives. This piece is played by M. Achard, M. Francis, and Mdle. Legault.

THE addition of a thousand francs to the retiring pension at the Comédie Française, already mentioned in the *Athenæum* as determined upon by the *sociétaires*, has received full assent, and has passed into law.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. St. P. C.—received.
H. W. J. W. B.—Not reviewed.
F. R. K.—We cannot undertake to advise you.

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FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of
the Bank for the Half-Year ended the 30th June last, have the satis-
faction to report that, after paying interest to Customers and all
charges, allowing for Rebate, and making provision for Bad and
Doubtful Debts, the Net Profits amount to 122,884 l. 11s. 10d. This
sum, added to 11,167 l. 8s. 3d., brought forward from the last account,
produces a total of 134,051 l. 10s. 10d.They have declared an Interim Dividend for the Half-Year at the
rate of 16 per cent. per annum, which will absorb 130,000 l., leaving
a balance of 14,051 l. 10s. 10d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss
New Account.The Dividend, 1l. 12s. per Share, free of Income-Tax, will be payable
at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday,
13th inst.Balance-Sheet of the London and County Banking
Company, 30th June, 1877.

Dr.		
To Capital paid-up	£1,500,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	70,000	0 0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. ..	£22,364,730	1 8
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities	2,233,925	2 10
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account	11,166	8 3
Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz.: ..	349,679	0 7
	£30,845	8 10
	£27,110,500	13 1
Cr.		
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England	£2,715,601	9 2
Cash placed at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities	2,731,937	2 8
Investments, viz.:— Government and Guaranteed Stocks	9,832,097	18 9
Colonial Government and other Stocks and Securities	879,317	12 6
Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country	15,705,005	18 0
Liabilities of Customers for Bills accepted by the Bank (as per Contra)	2,233,925	2 10
Freehold Premises in Lombard Street and Nicholas Lane, Freehold and Leasehold Prop- erty at the Branches, with Furniture and Fittings	482,808	19 8
Interest paid to Customers	82,196	18 5
Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income-Tax on Profits and Salaries	134,615	11 1
	£27,110,500	13 1

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.		
To Interest paid to Customers, as above	£52,806	18 8
Expenses	134,615	11 1
Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account ..	30,776	19 3
Dividend of Eight per cent. for Half-Year	120,000	0 0
Balance carried forward	14,050	0 1
	£30,845	8 10

Cr.		
By Balance brought forward from last Account	£11,166	8 3
Gross Profit for the Half-Year, after making Pro- vision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	349,679	0 7
	£360,845	8 10

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing
Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be
correct.(Signed) MUNGO McGEORGE,
WILLIAM NORMAN, } Auditors.
RICHARD H. SWAINE, }

London and County Bank, 26th July, 1877.

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
—Notice is Hereby Given, that a Dividend on the Capital of the
Company, at the rate of Eight per Cent. for the Half-Year ended
June 30th, 1877, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the
Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches,
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By Order of the Board,

W. McKEWAN, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, August 3rd, 1877

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